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PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The State Printer.

COST OF BATES' HISTORY.

New Bills Introduced.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Close Partisanship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 27, 1871.
SENATE.
PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Special Committee on Public Printing, made a report as indicated in Friday's legislative dispatches. There had been much extravagance in this branch of the public service during the last ten years, and large amounts would have been saved at market rates. No items in the State Printer's bills were looked into. They were not sworn to, and certificates of the Superintendent of Public Printing are sufficient to pass bills and orders for printing, not even passing through his hands. The fifth volume of the State military history was going through press, the State printer claiming five dollars per copy, four dollars being sufficient. Numerous figures are given, showing large and unnecessary expenditures. The State printer, however, could not afford to work under the act of 1856. It is extras that pay him. On this supposition all bidders calculate in their bids. The Superintendent of Public Printing cannot afford to reside here at eight hundred dollars a year, and consequently could not supervise.

Mr. BUCKALEW reported also a bill regulating printing, as indicated on Friday. It, in addition, gives the Superintendent of Public Printing sixteen hundred dollars, with a long schedule of prices for all kinds of work.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN: Providing for the payment of Benjamin Sangerly, publisher of Egle's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and providing for the distribution of such histories. This bill meets the approval of the Special Committee and gives four dollars per copy. There are five thousand copies of each of the five volumes—twenty-five thousand at four dollars, making one hundred thousand dollars.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Repealing the ninth section of the 1st Bill of 1868. This section gave attorneys three dollars in judgments under one hundred dollars.

The joint resolution relative to the CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

to Philadelphia in 1876, which provides for the Legislative Joint Committee to act in conjunction with the other committees.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

The bill for the collection of mineral statistics, which provides that all railroad and mining companies, owners of petroleum lands &c., shall make returns to the Auditor General.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Shousetown.

By Mr. ANS: Authorizing the loan of the surplus funds in the public treasury, which provides that commissioners of the sinking fund shall advertise in two daily papers in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh monthly, proposals for bids for the use and safe keeping of the funds not needed for public use, successful bidders to deposit in the State Treasury, State or United States bonds as security, which shall release the State Treasurer from responsibility.

SCHOOL TAX.

MR. ANDERSON, authorizing an additional tax of three mills for school purposes in McKeesport, authorizing Peebles sub-school district of Pittsburgh to borrow $38,000 supplement for the Pittsburgh Gas Co., which authorizes voting by proxy. Incorporating Same Kings Bank of Pittsburgh, principal corporators H. Brady Wilkins, James McAuley and George Wilson.

By Mr. WHITE: Incorporating the NORMAL SCHOOL

of Indiana.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary General Committee to inquire into the necessity of increasing the number of Supreme Judges at the next session of the Legislature, and if necessary to report a bill for the election of the additional number at the next general election. Passed.

Mr. PURMAN introduced a resolution for the repeal of the Congressional Military Election act as conflicting with the reserved rights of Pennsylvania. Passed by a strict party vote, Democrats voting aye and Republicans nay.

Mr. OLMSTEAD introduced a resolution revising the Senate rules, by providing that all bills, the subject matter of which the Courts and Legislature have concurrent jurisdiction, shall require the unanimous consent of the Senate for consideration. Postponed with the consent of the House.

Mr. GRAHAM called up a bill changing the terms of the Supreme Court for Western and Northern Districts.

Mr. WHITE moved as amendment, that the return days for the different counties in the District shall not be on a week in which Courts are held in those counties, which was opposed by Messrs. Graham and Mann, and defeated, and the bill was passed finally and goes to the House for concurrence.

Mr. TURNER called up the resolution endorsing the Congressional bill for land subsidies to soldiers. Passed.

Mr. ALLEN called up his bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Warren county to all cases under three hundred dollars, which was opposed by Mr. White on the principle of interference with the precedent policy and uniform law. Passed to second reading.

HOUSE.

The House met at half-past 7 P. M., the special order being the Constitutional Convention bill, but speeches were made before the crowded lobbies. The bill was sustained by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats, the difficulty being in the basis of representation, whether upon the apportionment of 66 or 71.

Mr. MANN, Republican, declared it the duty of the Governor to keep this Legislature in session till next election, and if necessary to apportion the State in obedience to the Constitution.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY, Democrat, expressed a doubt in fact even of Constitutional command, whether both Houses in their stubborn political diversity could agree upon any apportionment, and opposed the election of delegates to the Convention on the basis of the apportionment of 1866, which bill was contemplated.

Discussion continued until late.

The House continued the Constitutional Convention bill, which passed finally at half-past ten by 52 Republican ayes to 37 Democratic nays.

MEMPHIS.

Co.-ctic—Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MEMPHIS, February 27.—Mr. W. H. Hunt, formerly a quartermaster merchant, blew his brains out with a pistol, at his residence in the country, this morning. Temporary insanity, produced by long sickness, was the cause.

On Saturday night the northern bound train of the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a trestle-work seven miles south of Holly Springs, instantly killing Dan Bryant, a colored fireman.

MAUCH CHUNK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MAUCH CHUNK, February 27.—At a large meeting of miners held on Saturday, at Pearl Hamilton offered the following, which was unanimously adopted, Resolved, That workingmen of Lehigh region, will not accept the terms circulated by a few of the operators of the Coal Companies and others, as we sincerely think the terms of 1870 are the only ones we can live by and will accept no less.

CANADA.

Grande Lesk out for Number One.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
OTTAWA, Ont., February 27.—Sir John A. McDonald accompanied by Lady McDonald, Col. Bernard, Deputy Minister, Justice Wilkes and Mr. Chauveau, Lieutenant Governor, Mr. John's private Secretary left for Washington this morning.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Political Disabilities—The Joint High Commission—Popular Feeling as to the Result of the Commission—Military Correspondence—Civil Scrip Dividend—Naval Matters.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, February 27, 1871.
POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The Sub-Committee on Reconstruction on the removal of political disabilities, composed of Porter, Lawrence and Beck, decided on Saturday that it would be useless to report a bill upon the subject at this late stage of the session.

Mr. Porter expressed himself in favor of the removal of disabilities from all persons who have given evidence of accepting the situation in good faith, which he estimated would embrace several thousand leading citizens of the South. He said he was for a thorough and complete amnesty as soon as laws were passed by Congress securing civil and political rights and the personal safety of the loyal people in the Southern States. The question of general amnesty will be brought up at the beginning of the next session.

MILITARY.

The voluminous correspondence between Generals Hancock and Sherman, in reference to the former's reclamation of an assignment he thought unsuited to his rank, is published. It appears that Gen. Grant overruled certain orders of Hancock at New Orleans, in consequence of which Hancock assumed towards Grant a formal, if not an unfriendly, air, when they met at Washington; that on the death of General Thomas, Major General Schofield, junior officer of that grade in the army, was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific. To this Gen. Hancock took offense, and so informed the General of the army, inquiring at the same time the President's reasons for jumping him. General Sherman, in reply, said that his personal and official relations with the Commander-in-Chief were such that his preferences would not be heeded, and an explanation was personally asked of some newspaper correspondents. Again, when General Sheridan went to Europe, General Hancock thought that he should have succeeded him in command of his division, but the President and General Sherman did not see the necessity of such a change, preferring to retain the position open for General Sheridan on his return. The correspondence is published by permission of the Secretary of War, at the solicitation of Gen. Hancock.

STATISTICS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has completed a list of members of the House, having for this purpose taken the certificates of the Governors of the several States. The certificate of the member from the Third District of Arkansas has not yet been received. The following is a classification of the politics of the 243 parties: Republicans, 135; Democrats, including the Third District of Arkansas, 98; Independent, Mr. Hamilton, Texas, Missouri, 1; total, 237. There is a vacancy in Illinois caused by the election of Mr. Logan to the Senate, and a vacancy in Mississippi caused by the election of Mr. Ferry to the Senate, making a total of 239. Not elected: New Hampshire, 3; Connecticut, 4; Texas, 6; California, 3; total number of members elected, 243. There are from twelve to fifteen contested elections. The Democratic members above mentioned, two, Dubois of Georgia, and Rogers of North Carolina, are probably excluded of North Carolina, are barred by the Fourteenth Amendment. They will not be able to qualify until their disabilities are removed by an Act of Congress.

THE POPULAR FEELING.

A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says that there is a growing sentiment of appreciation at the end of the High Commission in that city. It is believed that Sir John MacDonald is preparing his people for a great disappointment. The refusal to recognize the Fenian raids, this announcement in the Dominion Parliament is regarded as an abandonment of the headland claims, and his silence as to the presentation of the Canadian claims for Fenian raids is regarded as equally significant. It is well understood that the British Government can present no claims against the United States in connection with the Fenian raids, having already repeatedly thanked our Government for course in stopping these invasions. It would seem that it is most likely that the difficulties will amount to about 1,500 in all the matters, and there is no reason to believe that England is yet prepared to recede from the position she has taken, however, and there is therefore but little hope that an acceptable basis can be reached.

CONGRESS AND THE CAMPAIGNS.

The Democratic members held a caucus tonight in the hall of Representatives. Mr. Niblack in the chair, and Mr. Reeves acting as secretary. A number of Democratic members—elect, also the present Congressional Executive Committee made a report of their labors during the last year's campaign, from which it appeared that the expenses for circulating documents amounted to $8,000; collecting $9,313, leaving a deficit of $2,000. To pay this, Representative Cox, of New York, gave his individual check, indicating all indebtedness. The caucus unanimously passed a resolution complimenting the committee for the manner in which they discharged their duties, and continuing them.

PAYMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

A general army order has been issued as follows: In consideration of the reduced number of paymasters and places to carry out the requirements of general orders No. 7, 1871, on the recommendation of the Paymaster General of the United States, and the 1st Assistant Chief Paymaster, and as heretofore designated in orders, are abolished. The Paymaster General will supply the chief paymasters' departments with the funds necessary for the payment of their respective departments. The chief paymasters will transmit periodical estimates for funds to the Postmaster General.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Conference Committee on the Admiral bill will not be able to agree. The Senate conferees will not consent to the amendment giving the number of Rear Admirals and Commodores as fast as vacancies occur. Senator Cragin says he thinks some reduction should be made, but prefers that no action should be taken until next winter, when the Senate Naval Committee, of which he is Chairman, will prepare a bill reorganizing the navy, weeding out incompetent officers and reducing the number of high grades. A new Conference Committee will probably be appointed.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The Joint High Commission met this morning at the State Department. All the United States Commissioners were present, except Messrs. MacDonald and Northcote. The proceedings are conducted secretly.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked. The House then resumed consideration of the omnibus appropriation bill.

CIVIL SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Commissioner Pleasonton will probably give his decision on the New York civil scrip dividend on Tuesday. As this decision involves $1,250,000, it is looked for by a great interest.

DIPLOMATIC.

Baron Gerolt will leave for Germany in May, and be succeeded as Minister to the North German Confederation as Washington by Schoizer, now Minister to Mexico.

ARKANSAS.

The Legislative Imbroglio.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
MEMPHIS, February 27.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special of to-night says the session of the House has commenced. This morning was occupied in discussion on a motion by Mr. Clayton instructing impeachment managers to appear at the bar of the Senate, and again announce the impeachment of the government, and Chief Justice. The Clayton bill. Then came the question whether given was illegal, because there was no warrant issued. The sergeant-at-arms arrested Clayton is said to be accused and anxious for a speedy trial, but considered he had received legal notice. The refusal to recognize the notice heretofore given was charged upon the side for the delay, because they considered at the bidding of their master. The messenger stated he had given due notice, and whether there was a quorum or not was not their business. The motion was finally carried, most of the Democrats voting for it on the ground that the notice was sufficient. There is a clause in the code which says that all articles shall be tried within five days after the passage. It is generally thought that the object of this resolution was to make the House acknowledge it was in session, when in fact that Clayton was suspended immediately after the passage of the impeachment resolution.

FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Appeal to the Farmers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, February 27.—The Chamber of Commerce Committee have issued an appeal to the farmers of this country from Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, inviting a generous rivalry with those of England and Belgium in furnishing supplies of seed to insure a harvest and avert a famine in France. The commissioner says the best local varieties of spring wheat of the last year's crop is sound and clean, are especially desirable. Major General Schofield, junior officer of that grade in the army, was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific. To this Gen. Hancock took offense, and so informed the General of the army, inquiring at the same time the President's reasons for jumping him. General Sherman, in reply, said that his personal and official relations with the Commander-in-Chief were such that his preferences would not be heeded, and an explanation was personally asked of some newspaper correspondents. Again, when General Sheridan went to Europe, General Hancock thought that he should have succeeded him in command of his division, but the President and General Sherman did not see the necessity of such a change, preferring to retain the position open for General Sheridan on his return. The correspondence is published by permission of the Secretary of War, at the solicitation of Gen. Hancock.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

The Terms of Peace.

STRINGENT GERMAN TERMS.

LOSS OF TERRITORY.

The Money Indemnity.

ROTHSCHILD SUPPORTS FAVRE

Canadians Indignant.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
GERMANY AND FRANCE.
TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

BORDEAUX, February 26.—An official dispatch from Paris states that preliminaries of peace have been signed.

Thiers will arrive in Bordeaux to-morrow.

TERMS OF PEACE.

PARIS, February 27.—The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday afternoon at half-past five o'clock. France cedes Alsace and Metz. Belfort is retained until the war indemnity, which is fixed at five milliards of francs, for the payment of which three years' time is granted by the Germans, is paid.

The armistice is prolonged one week.

The Germans will enter Paris immediately.

WILL NOT ENTER PARIS.

LONDON, February 27—1:30 P. M.—It is now thought that the German army will not enter Paris and it is said that the Emperor and Prince Imperial will certainly not do so.

A BANKER AT VERSAILLES.

Rothchilds has been summoned to Versailles, also the railway presidents, to arrange to carry German troops back to their own country, their departure to be preceded by a review in Champs Demars.

OFFICIAL FROM EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, February 27.—Emperor William telegraphs from Versailles to Queen Augusta as follows: "With a deeply moved heart, in gratitude to God, I inform you that preliminaries have been signed here, but the Bordeaux Assembly must yet ratify them."

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

LONDON, February 27.—A telegraphic dispatch from Versailles, dated yesterday, says: Thiers has proposed the purchase of Luxembourg by France and to transfer it to Germany if Metz were restored to France.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A dispatch from Amiens, dated February 27th, says that an order has been received for the movement of troops towards Rouen.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

The armistice has been prolonged two days.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

The German Parliament is to open its session on March 18th.

A DELAY OF TWO MONTHS.

The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin has been delayed two months, as the whole of Germany will observe six weeks mourning for the victims of the war.

THE GERMANS TO RETAIN METZ.

Thiers offered another milliard thalers to keep Metz, but the offer was refused.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

PARIS, February 26.—Republican manifestations continue. The Orleans party are not, however, active. The feeling against them is strong and deep for future revenge.

The Prefect of Police refuses to assume the responsibility of the preservation of order if the Prussians enter the city.

The city mortality is greatly lessened and provisions are abundant.

ABDICATION OF THE PRINCE OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, February 27.—Prince Charles of Roumania, it is now announced, is still resolved to abdicate.

POPULAR REJOICING.

BERLIN, February 27.—The news of the conclusion of peace occasions immense excitement in this city. The streets were crowded, houses were decorated, bells are ringing, drums, and there are thousands of people in front of the palace. There will be a general illumination to-night.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Bologne *Gazette* says the signature of the preliminaries to the treaty of peace, was delayed by intervention of the English. Russia and Austria, it says, sent the Italian government declined to interfere.

CRUEL TERMS.

PARIS, February 27.—The *Journal des Debats* comments on the cruel terms of peace imposed on France, and says that Thiers and Favre were several times on the point of breaking off the negotiations at the risk of the resumption of hostilities, and yielded only to dire necessity. Bismarck demanded indemnity of ten million francs, and finally reduced the sum agreed upon only by the most strenuous exertions. It has been stipulated that only thirty thousand French soldiers may enter, and they shall not march beyond the place De La Concorde. Several journals announce that they will suspend publication during the occupation of the city, and all recommend the inhabitants to remain within doors.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, February 27.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to a question, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said the Government was anxious to define its external duties towards other nations. It had last year proposed a Parliamentary legislation on the subject, and had recently sent a Commission to Washington. The subject was still under consideration.

REPORTED SHIPWRECK.

It is said that the ship Ly Kung from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro has been sunk in the river after a collision with the steamer Nevada.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 27.—Consols 92. Bonds steady; 5-20s, '62, 91¾; do '65, 90¾; do '67, 90¾. 10-40s, 88.

LIVERPOOL, February 27.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling uplands 7¾@7¾d. California wheat 10s 10d; red western 10s 10d@11s 2d; red winter 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour 27s 3d. New corn 36s. Oats 3s 3d. Peas 41s. Pork 45s. Beef 115d. Cheese 72s.

XLIST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.
SENATE.
A NEW SENATOR.

The credentials of Senator Elect Caldwell were presented by Mr. Pomeroy, read and filed.

A resolution was passed providing for compensation of the Georgia Senators, Hill and Miller from Georgia.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. CORBETT from the Committee on Commerce reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Mr. DAVIS desired to have an understanding with the Senators interested in the bill that it should not be taken up this week.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he would advise with the Senator from Kentucky, (Davis) on the subject.

Mr. YORKERS, member from the Committee on Commerce, dissented from the report on the ground of expediency and constitutionality.

ANOTHER RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to enable Jackson Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw, which was discussed at length, action until after the expiration of the morning hour.

RUSSIA—MR. BLAIR TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

MR. BLAIR rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Secretary and had partly read an article from the Washington Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, stating that at a caucus of the Republican Senators for the purpose of consulting on the measures necessary to protect the lives and property of loyal citizens against the lawless depredations in the South, Senator Conk chairman of the investigation committee, made some statements of testimony taken before the committees, concerning affairs in those States, and to the effect that much of the testimony was of a startling character, that there were forty thousand armed rebel Ku-Klux already organized in North Carolina, and acting under the rebel central authority, and it was in evidence that similar organizations were growing in nearly every southern state, but the investigation had not been pursued far enough to warrant any more definite statements. At this point, before the article had been concluded.

A SUDDEN STOP.

Mr. THURMAN objected to its being read further, on the ground that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

SOME MORE BLAIR.

Mr. BLAIR then stated the purpose of his explanation as a member of the investigating committee referred to. He desired to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the matter in presence of the Senate. These statements are evidence perfectly taken before a committee whose proceedings are intended to be secret. He believed it a violation of the privileges of the Senate, that evidence should be divulged even in Republican caucuses for the purpose of procuring hostile legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN thought if the Senate allowed all reports and telegrams sent by newspaper men in regard to proceedings in Committee be read as privileged questions, it would have to stop all other business.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Let us have the regular order of business.

The Vice-President ruled that the Senator from New Orleans (Mr. Blair) could only have the subject considered by the postponement of the Post Office Appropriation bill which was the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT said he had no objection to the matter being brought before the Senate and if necessary would reply.

The question being put, the Senate refused by a rising vote to allow the subject further consideration.

THE TRIBUNE TREADS ON ANOTHER MAN'S CORNS.

Mr. CRAGIN also rose to personal explanation in regard to an imputation in the Tribune that the House bill regulating rank in the Navy was being intentionally delayed in the Senate Naval Committee. Mr. Wilson did not think the explanation one of a privileged character and objected to the time of the Senate being occupied with such statements.

After further discussion on the bill by Messrs. Thomas, Nye and others, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

McCOX presented a petition from South Carolina, recounting the outrages upon whites and the consequent retaliation on the blacks, and urging a better government or the separation of races in South Carolina.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BENNETT asked the House to assign Thursday next for action on the bill for the enlargement of aqueducts and locks of the Erie and Oswego canals, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and commerce of six hundred tons burden and propelled by steam. Objection was made.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Legislative appropriation bill, or the Indiana appropriation bill, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked for.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Mr. MORGAN reported a resolution for printing extra copies of the Agricultural report, a portion in the German language. Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the provision for the German edition, contending that if it were printed in one foreign tongue it would be necessary to have editions in all the languages. Messrs. STEVENSON and WILSON, of Ohio, contended for the propriety of the German edition, and Mr. GARFIELD against it.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

Without disposing of the question, the House resumed the consideration of the omnibus Appropriation Bill. Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to insert an appropriation of $50,000 to commence work on the establishment of a navy yard at New London, Connecticut, and argued in advocacy of it.

PUGNACIOUS AS USUAL.

Mr. DAWES opposed the proposition, admitting that New London was a good locality for the Navy Yard, but contending that until it was officially selected and authorized by law, it was premature to make an appropriation for it. He intimated that services of *plato* had been presented to persons who were supposed to have influence in the selection of League Island as a Navy Yard.

A ROUGH ACCUSATION.

Mr. STARKWEATHER accused Mr. Dawes of arguing and voting against his own record, he having heretofore supposed the proposition to establish the Navy Yard at New London. The amendment was rejected.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES.

The discussion on the Appropriation bill extended to considerable length. Mr. Dawes and other champions of so-called Democratic reform disputing almost every item. The House finally reached the forty-third out of fifty-five pages of the bill, by dint of sheer hard work, the Democratic members doing all that in them lay to kill time and waste money by frivolous motions.

The bill was finally agreed to by a single vote under suspension of the rules.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The Committee of Conference between the House and Senate, in reference to the right of the Senate to originate a bill to repeal the Income Tax, had a long session in report on behalf of the House managers. The report recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House maintains that it is its sole and exclusive right to originate all bills directly affecting the revenue, whether such bills relate to appropriations, reduction or repeal of taxes, and in the exercise of that privilege in the first instance, to limit and appoint the ends, purposes, considerations and limitations of such bills, whether relating to matter, manner, measure of the subject of the same, and that the Senate is to propose or concur with the amendments as in other bills.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at the first opportunity.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. KERR, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in favor of the claims of the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio for the proceeds of sales of the proceeds of sales of public lands and Indian reservations within those States since the admission into the Union, estimating all such lands at $1.25 per acre.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Also, in favor of paying to the Choctaw Nation of Indians $250,000 in United States bonds, under the Treaty of 18th of April, 1866. The House at 6 o'clock adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

French Relief—Mr. Beecher's Appeal—Sad Accident—Fall of Buildings—Count Johannes—A Stage Fright.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, February 27, 1871.
THE JAPANESE.

The party of distinguished Japanese, whose arrival on the 15th inst., at San Francisco has already been announced, reached this city in a special car yesterday afternoon. They remain a few days and then proceed to Washington. The party consists of Prince Mits Fusimi, uncle of the reigning Emperor of Japan, with several attaches, the sons of nobility. Also Lord Arinori Mori, Minister from the Government of Japan to that of the United States, with two Secretaries, and an attaché and eighteen students, sons of prominent men, mostly from eighteen to twenty-three years of age, who have come here to attend school and finally acquire a college education. Lord Mori is the first native resident of Juneese, and is charged with diplomatic functions sent to the United States. Their Consul at San Francisco, so far only the envoy past has been the only agent of the Government of Japan in this country, accompanies them, and will proceed with the party to Washington and see the Minister at his suite of apartments in their Legation there before he returns to California, his official residence. Japan desires to educate her young men of rank with a view to fitting them to take positions in their civil service and thus inaugurate an era of real progress and prosperity in their country. The Government intends sending out about six hundred more this year, in addition to the four hundred already sent. America was the first country to conclude a treaty with Japan, and has since been first envoy Minister to the United States by the next steamer due at San Francisco. One for Russia will arrive with his *suite*, and others may follow for European nations.

FURTHER AID TO FRENCH RELIEF.

To the press of the United States. A telegram from Mrs. Monk, chairman of the American Committee at London received four P. M. yesterday, calls loudly for more aid from America for the relief of starving France. It is certain that the anxiety those near to the scene of famine is more intense than ours, and we must be more earnest than ever. Other cities or counties of our States desiring to co-operate in this relief movement can send their contributions to this committee, who will safely forward them to their sources, both here and in the reports sent to Frantz. If preferred, contributions could be forwarded through the American Committee in London, Benjamin Moran, Esq., Chairman. Funds received by us will be acknowledged by telegram signed Chas. H. Marshall, Chairman, Charles Lanier, Treasurer, Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary, Henry W. Bellows, Chairman of Committee on French Relief, New York, February 27, 1871.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.

About six o'clock this morning, four new three story and basement brick buildings in course of erection on Seventh street, between Third and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, fell with a loud crash. The heavy rains of the past week had sapped the foundations, which, it is said, were made ground. The buildings are a complete wreck. Fortunately no one was injured.

THE PESTILENT COUNT.

George, the Count Johannes has commenced suit in the Supreme Court against Louis J. Jennings and George Jones, the alleged proprietors and publishers of the New York Times, for alleged libel published that paper reflecting on his character, damages are laid at $50,000. Upon application to the Court to-day, Judge Barnard in the Chambers granted an order of arrest against Jennings and Jones, upon the count's filing usual bond of indemnity.

A STAGE FRIGHT.

A panic occurred at the Stadt Theatre on Saturday night, caused by a fight in the upper gallery. The cry of "fight" being mistook for "fire" by the audience below, and a rush was made for the street. Order was soon restored by the presence of mind of persons on the stage. No one was seriously injured.

DEATH OF HON. THOS. H. BURROWS.

Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, died this morning at Bellefonte, Penn., after a sixty-seven years. Arrived—Steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool.

FRENCH RELIEF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The collection at Beecher's church for the benefit of the suffering French amounted to over $2,000.

GERMAN RELIEF.

Ten thousand thalers were sent from the German General Consulate to Berlin on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Murderer Sentenced—A Defaulting Bank Teller.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PHILADELPHIA, February 27.—John Ware, recently convicted of the murder of his father at Camden, New Jersey, was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of April.

The defalcation of Henry Samuels, paying teller of the First National Bank of Camden is announced. He is charged with rising $11,000 of the bank's money in buying loans. The bank lose nothing.

—At Galveston, Texas, yesterday, Thompson H. McMahon, a leading banker of that city and prominently connected with heavy business circles in America and Europe, died of pneumonia this afternoon.

—Only the main building of Platt's extensive paint establishment, Baltimore, was burned, and not the entire structure as heretofore reported.

THE STATE.

DR. ZEDDIAH DARLING, of Smithport, is dead.

PRIZE FIGHTING is a winter pastime in McKean county.

THEODORE THOMAS concertizes in Meadville to-morrow night.

THE workingmen of Scranton have organized a Labor Reform party.

OUR State exchanges have caught the Heathen Chinee and Bret Harte mania.

TWO thousand Valentines passed through the Reading postoffice last week.

GEO. E. BLAKE, the veteran music dealer of Philadelphia, died on Friday, aged 80 years.

WAS St. Peter ever in Brussels? is an original conundrum by the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. We give it up.

THE congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Brady's Bend presented a handsome gold watch to the pastor, Rev. S. H. Holliday.

THE Scranton *Republican* hits a lawyer rather roughly by asserting that the only case he had ever had in the courts was the one in which he figured as prosecutor and his grandmother as defendant.

A BURGLAR named James A. Hamilton, who was sentenced in 1868 to seven years imprisonment to the Lancaster county jail, one night last week dug his way out to full freedom through the walls of the prison.

A POULTRY Society is about being organized at Lebanon, Pa., to improve the stock of poultry in that vicinity. We suggest the name of Col. J. P. Barr of the Pittsburgh *Post*, as an honorary member thereof.

CORRY wants a new county formed out of portions of Erie, Crawford and Warren. The reason for this is that Corry is thirty-seven miles from Erie, where the Court-house is, and Corry would like to have a court-house of its own.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: Rev. J. J. Brownson, D. D., of this place, has been selected by the President and Secretary of the Navy to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the National Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

THE friends of the gallant Colonel John W. McLane, of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at Fair Oaks, and his remains interred in the Erie Cemetery, are making an effort to raise the necessary funds to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

ROSS A. CAMPBELL and his wife Sarah, of Bart township, Lancaster county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on January 11th, 1871. All the children with husbands and wives, numbering sixteen, with twenty-five grandchildren, and one great-grand child, forty-two in all, were present.

THE Somerset *Herald* says: We learn that one of the shafts at the Sand Patch Tunnel was frozen full of ice last week, and that the contractor has been engaged for several days, working night and day, to remove the ice. They say that it is next to solid rock, and that there are tons upon tons that had frozen in this one shaft.

MRS. FRANK QUINN, a delicate woman of Lancaster, had an unpleasantness with her husband last week and locked herself in a room. The husband threatened her life and she opened the door and fled down stairs. He fire a gun after her. The bullet, however, missed the mark but so frightened her as to cause her death in a day or two.

A LANCASTER gentleman is *fortunate* in the possession of an Ulster County *Gazette* of 1800, in which the death of George Washington is announced. Those papers, *fac similes* of the original, sold some years ago at twenty-five cents apiece, so that a copy is not such a rare curiosity as the owner imagines. We have a copy of it too.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says: Col. Edward Campbell met with an accident on Tuesday which might have been attended with very serious results. Having occasion to go to the basement of the Bryan building, in descending the stairs, a part of which had been removed, and in the darkness not being able to see the danger, he stepped off, falling a distance of nine feet, injuring his back severely.

THE following announcement lately appeared in a Chester county paper:

"To be married, if divinely permitted, Joseph Brinton and Annie M. Howland, at the residence of the former, near Ercildoun, Chester county, Pa., a public meeting be appointed for the purpose on sixth day, the 16th inst., at two o'clock, in the afternoon, when neighbors and acquaintances who may incline to attend, are cordially invited so to do."

A SUM of $300 has been offered to Cambridge University for the purpose of Coquelin a prize, to be called the "Harness Prize," in memory of the late Rev. W. Harness, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Editor of "Shakespeare." It is proposed to give it once in three years to the author of the best English Essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearian literature, the author being either an undergraduate or a graduate of not more than three years' standing from the date of his first degree. The adjudicators are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's and two persons appointed by grace of the Senate.

OHIO.

WADSWORTH and Boylestown are still agitating the railway question.

HENRY COUNTY citizens are petitioning for the enlargement of the Western and Erie Canal.

THE Orrville Foundry and Machine Shop intends to manufacture plows and cultivators.

THE hide and wool trade of Toledo in 1870 was more than four times the volume in 1869.

1,252 persons pay the special tax required to authorize the retailing of liquors in Cleveland.

A few days since, while cutting timber at Nigger Point, Sandusky Co., opposite Eucher Bend, Mr. J. R. Clark found a chip had been cut from a white oak. According to the growth over it, the chopping had been done nearly 100 years ago, or about the time of the French war.

THURSDAY afternoon of this week a daughter of Mr. James Hoops of this place, about six years of age, while standing before the grate, fell over the fender into the fire, from which she managed to escape, but her clothes had caught fire and before it could be extinguished, she was burned so severely that death ensued in a few hours.—*Hubbard Journal.*

AT Oberlin, a few evenings since, Mr. Dedge went upon the roof of his house to fix an eaves trough. He has tenants in his building, and they have evidently heard of burglars, for one lady, hearing a scrambling on the roof, ran into her room, seized a revolver, shut her eyes and fired twice through the roof. The balls passed within twelve feet of the supposed burglar. The man was not killed, but it was not for the want of effort on the part of the woman.

JOHN CRETZINGER, living in Greenford, Mahonning county, while grinding bark at his tannery a few weeks ago, was in some manner caught by a cylinder which was revolving at the rate of thirty revolutions per minute, which resulted in breaking a leg and otherwise injuring him. The limb was amputated, but the operation of which, together with the other injuries received, caused his death on last Tuesday.—He was buried by Odd Fellows on last Thursday.

Cider Tapers.

When the Massachusetts Legislature under temperance pressure, passed a stringent Anti-Liquor law, they saved the cider of the good deacons, and so kept their friendship. The German was deprived of his beer, but the cider of the Deacon was sacred from the unmannerly attack of the statute. Already, the effect of general cider drinking is showing itself in the rural districts, and of the Boston *Traveller*, the organ of the Temperance crusaders, after confessing that the faces and the manners of the cider drinkers exhibit the effect of their free potations, quotes a medical pamphlet, published nearly a century ago in England, in which sickness in Devonshire was charged to the use of cider. Such persons, it is said, have the colic, and upon this gout supervenes. They take in "such a quanity of crude grose tartar," that the blood becomes acrid; the bile is rendered acid, and produces much mischief, bringing on pains, anxieties and spasms." Such is the retribution the Massachusetts deacons bring on themselves for their unjust discriminations. As the *Traveller* very justly remarks, "People who have lived in places where cider is freely drank, need not be told that the 'cider topers' are the most unfortunate class of drunkards."

GENERALITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO mushrooms are a

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

A LOCAL OPTION BILL before the New Jersey Legislature has been defeated. This vote was considered a test upon the new general local prohibition law, and it is now thought that measure will be defeated.

CONSIDERABLE opposition to the proposed tripartite bridge at the Point was manifested in the Select Council yesterday. Ignorance as to what the projectors really intend to do and as to the plans on which the bridge will be constructed seems to be the principal ground of objection.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the time, trouble and expense attendant upon the inquiry whether Georgia should be represented in the United States Senate by Dr. Miller, he wears his honors but for a very brief period. His term of service in Congress will be just eight days, as it ceases with the present Congress.

GENERAL NEGLEY has succeeded in securing an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for repairs to the Custom House and Postoffice. This appropriation was sadly needed, and our representative has shown by his earnest action in the matter that, despite the clamor raised over his head, he is working heart and soul for the good of his constituents.

THE compensation for city printing allowed the official papers was yesterday increased to $2,000 per annum by the City Councils. The ordinance contains a proviso, however, that if the work actually done does not amount to the sum specified, according to ordinary and established card rates for advertising, a proportionate abatement shall be made in the cost. This action was eminently just and proper on the part of Councils, for it is not desirable by the taxpayers that work performed for the city should entail a loss on those well and faithfully performing it, and the proviso insures that no overcharge can possibly be made.

THE telegraph announces to us the death of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. Mr. Burrowes was well and favorably known throughout the State. For many years Superintendent of Public Instruction, he was one of the leading men in the present school policy of our State, finally resigning in favor of Mr. Wickersham, the present Superintendent, only to take charge of a different department of education. Mr. Burrowes was a man who made his mark on the school system of the State, and will be a loss not only to the institution with which he was connected, but to the educational interests of the State at large.

AND NOW COME the representatives of the people of the ten thriving industrial boroughs lying on the South Side of the Monongahela river, asking that our City Councils should take some measures for the consolidating together of Pittsburgh and their districts, all into one city. Public sentiment on that side of the water has materially changed of late, and the project of annexation is very popular. We would be glad to have such an accession to our city, and the terms the Commissioners from the South Side propose, seem to us fair, just and satisfactory. Let us encourage the movement, and admit these thirty-four thousand people into communion with us, for they are already part and parcel of our great industrial city, although preserving several distinct identities or individualities as boroughs. The project of annexation should be all the more pleasing to Pittsburghers, since it originated with the people of the South Side themselves, and they offer almost unconditionally to fall under our municipal laws in order to show the advantages and benefits to be desired from the association.

THE COAL STRIKE has disclosed the fact that there are participants in the outrage on the general public, whose hearts are ready to commit murder. The attempts that have been made to throw passenger trains off the track are so fiendish that the result will be the public condemnation of those from amongst whom such an effort must have come. No one will imagine that the railroad companies themselves, nor the operators with whom they are combined are the parties liable to blame in this respect. The action is the work of some individual—or individuals—who is opposed to both the Railroad companies and the employers. There is no excuse for the act—not the slightest palliation—because the railroad company would suffer comparatively but very little, while hundreds of innocent persons would be consigned to terrible deaths. Not only men, but women and little children are in this way assailed, and the heart that conceived and the mind that planned such a revenge, belong to one whose term of service in the penitentiary ought solely to depend on the amount of time nature allowed him to live. Such men are dangerous at all hours and at all times, and society would breathe easier and be more secure, for their permanent confinement. The public cannot fail to draw its own conclusion from which of the parties engaged in the present fight, these attempts to destroy innocent lives have come, and the indignation naturally aroused by such conclusion will engender opposition to that party no matter how upright its original claims may have been.

SAW-MILL RUN BRIDGE.

We understand that the bill which has passed both branches of the legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor, re-enacting the charter for a bridge over the Ohio river from Saw-mill Run, to the City of Allegheny, provides that the plans for the proposed bridge, shall, before the work is commenced be submitted to the local board of Pilots, for their approval or condemnation. If there should be a division of sentiment there, then the said plans shall be referred to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Allegheny county for approval or rejection, after testimony argument shall have been heard, which decision shall be final. We are indebted to Senator Graham for these provident clauses, which prove that the interests of our river men are not lost sight of, but on the contrary, are careful ly guarded in our legislature. We are exceedingly glad that it is so, as it would have been very unfortunate, had authority to erect something which afterwards would have proved an obstruction to navigation been given, and rendered our efforts to prevent the erection of similar obstructions elsewhere utterly futile.

ENGLAND.

There appears to be a prevalent idea among the leading journals of England, as well as those following the lead of Disraeli, that the Joint High Commission, is to embrace within its duties, a kind of moral suasion, that is intended to cultivate good fellowship and feeling between this Government and England. While we would most certainly be content that fraternal love should exist between both parties, and are willing that England should behave herself in the future, we regard these mouthings over a restoration of better feelings, as the veriest twaddle that one can be guilty of. What is there to restore. Never since we proclaimed ourselves an Independent Nation have we imposed upon the big bully, who has been uttering threats against everybody and everything that did not exactly suit her. We have pursued a just and generous course, while she from the first has been unjust and ungenerous. To talk about a restoration of good feeling is all idle nonsense. Let England behave herself—pay for the damages she has inflicted on us, and hereafter lead a sober, temperate and righteous life, and the United States will not interfere with her in any way. It is not strange however that she should indulge in her present language. It is her character to puff and vaunt her own integrity, and just now she has a golden opportunity. But if these expressions are used for the purpose of influencing the members of the Commission we venture to say it will prove a failure. It would seem as though Disraeli had been keeping his speech for some such occasion, and that he now thrusts it forward for the special use of our members of the Commission. To talk about a restoration of good feeling, is to talk about that, that has not yet existed to restore, and the reason is that England has no good feeling for anybody or anything except it be herself. The Commission is called together to settle certain claims. Let it attend to its duties, and the people of this Union will take care of the feelings that may exist.

GENERAL CAMERON.

Through the persistent efforts of Senator Cameron, the bill providing for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence has passed the Senate. Its practical effect, however, has been destroyed by the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which provides that the general government shall not be liable for any expenses which may be incurred in making the necessary preparations for the international exhibition, nor for any outlays that may attend its progress. With this amendment it goes back to the House, where it originated; but it is to be hoped that body will express its non-concurrence.

A correspondent of one of our city papers errs greatly when he says Senator Cameron took advantage of the absence of Mr. Conkling from the Senate Chamber to have the bill passed. It is well known to every correspondent in Washington that Mr. Cameron has been pressing the bill every day for more than a week. On last Tuesday, we believe, he gave notice that he would call it up for final passage the following day, and expressed his determination not to cease pressing its consideration on the Senate until it should be finally disposed of. Of the fixed resolution of Mr. Cameron in the matter, Senator Conkling was well aware, and no undue advantage was taken of his absence.

While on this subject we may say that there is no man more faithful to the interests of his constituents than Senator Cameron. Notwithstanding the infirmities of age, and that he is just recovering from a severe accident, his tall and erect form was seen moving toward the Senate Chamber every morning during the past week, and he was in his seat punctually at the hour appointed for meeting. The bill has not failed in any respect from any lack of interest in or attention to it on his part. As it has been in this, so it is in every case entrusted to his care or in which his constituents are interested. Pennsylvania has never had a more faithful, diligent nor influential Senator to attend to her interests in the United States Senate than General Cameron.

JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The President seems to entertain grave fears, of the consequences that may arise from the ill-timed suggestions that have been made, with reference to the Joint Commission, taking the question of annexation into consideration. While it is undoubtedly true, that many suggestions made have been founded in a desire to create difficulty in the conference, yet it is hardly possible to realize how such an end can result, unless the members appointed by this government, voluntarily lend their aid, by thrusting questions on the Commission that do not enter into the subject at all. The object intended at the appointment of the Commission, did not affect the question of annexation. It was confined to the settlement of existing claims, and neither our government nor any other was empowered to fasten upon us new territory. While it may be true that a large majority of our citizens would be delighted with having Canada annexed to this Union, yet no one proposes that a Commission appointed by the President shall even make preliminary steps toward such a conclusion. Our Commissioners have no authority in the premises, and there is little reason to suppose that England has authorized her Commissioners to take steps in advance on the matter. Even if the last position should be true, no difficulty could arise, should England take the initiative. It may readily be seen however that, while these suggestions ought not to have any direct effect upon the conference held between two governments over existing Alabama claims, yet they might give color to prejudices on the part of the English Commissioners relative to the settlement of the Fishery question. This should not be the case, but it is barely possible that it may be.

Most of these suggestions have no foundation on honesty. They are gotten up for the purpose of hampering and distressing the President. The great fear entertained is, that a peaceable solution of all our difficulties may engender great Presidential popularity, and for this reason, it may be expected that every little whim and caprice, as well as every possible obstruction that can be placed in the road of a speedy adjustment of these claims will be brought forward. With what the President has already done, no fault can be found. His record is one that stands unblemished, and every effort to traduce or slander him has recoiled on the yelping pack of curs barking at his heels. A review of his Presidential term fails to find any place that even the ingenuity of his opponents can select as a good spot for attack. Failing in the past, their only hope is in the future. And they know that if allowed to pursue his own judgment, untrammelled by opposition, that he will succeed in all he undertakes. It is not proposed to allow him any such liberty, and hence these suggestions, intimations, advices, and reports that are made and received in connection with the Joint High Commission. For a popular and prominent Senator, to insult the English members of that Commission, by insulting their Government, would not be in the least aside from the course he has hitherto adopted in opposition to the President. There is but little faith to be reposed in men who allow their personal rancors to take precedence in all the feelings of the heart, and it is self evident that there is one man at least within the Senate Chamber whose motto is neither to forget nor forgive. There may be trouble in this way, but it is scarcely possible that serious difficulties can arise through suggestions of annexation. It is to be hoped, however, that our Commissioners will allow no outside obstructions to be rolled into the Committee room, but that they will turn their whole attention to the duties to which they were appointed—the peaceable settlement of the existing claims.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, February 24, 1871.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation bill, as you will see from the telegrams you receive, drags its great length slowly through the House. The discussion to-day of the item appropriating $15,000 to Miss Vinnie Ream for the statue of the martyred President Lincoln, was rather amusing. One honorable legislator believed the appropriation should be made with the view of encouraging American women to devote themselves to legitimate pursuits, and turn away their minds from the insane and foolish project of women suffrage. We may be permitted in this connection to interject a word in regard to Miss Ream's statue. Without pretending to be good judges of such things, it struck us, after a minute examination, that she executed her work well. Many of the adverse criticisms which have been fulminated against it originated in jealousy or personal malice. We can assure the readers of the GAZETTE that the appropriations are being carefully scrutinized, and there is a desire among Republican members to cut down every item to the lowest possible figure. Although we never had any ambition for paying a high rate of taxation, we have no hesitation in saying that many of the appropriations made to pay the salaries of those employed in the service of the country are absolutely niggardly and shameful. These are things which should be divested of all partisan feeling.

ENGLISH COMMISSION.

The following members of the English Commission, appointed by the British Government to adjust the Alabama claims, and other matters of difference between England and the United States, arrived in the city last evening: Earl Gray and Son, Professor Bernard, Lord Tenderden and Mr. Henry Howard. The distinguished gentlemen were received at the depot, on the arrival of the train that bore them hither, by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister resident in Washington, and conducted at once to the residence on K street, which has been rented for a period of six months for their accommodation. It is rather remarkable, if not inexplicable, that certain persons should say, or at least be represented as having said, the Commission will accomplish nothing. Who can tell what it may be able to do? And why should any person, however well versed in statesmanship, make decisions for it before it assembles? It is to be hoped that all existing differences will be settled amicably and soon.

HONOR TO PITTSBURGHERS.

As we announced in a previous letter, several bridal parties from Pittsburgh are spending a portion of their honey-moon in Washington. General James S. Negley, your representative, and his youthful and charming lady, with the view of doing honor to them, and other distinguished Pittsburghers, and some members of the press, gave a splendid entertainment last evening in the private parlors and saloon of the Arlington House. Although, it was somewhat improvised, owing to the circumstance that some whom they desired and delighted to honor were about to leave the city, it was never-the-less highly creditable to all concerned and the arrangements were perfected in such a way as military genius only could have perfected them in the circumstances. Among the guests we noticed A. D. Smith, Esq., and bride, Allan C. Bakewell, Esq., and bride, Charles J. Clarke, Esq., and lady, of Oakland; Hon. J. K. Moorehead, ex member of Congress; General John C. Fremont, wife and daughter; General N. P. Banks, and Miss A. McCord, Pittsburgh. It being "Senators' day," a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were unable to attend. Letters of regret were received from Secretary Robeson of the Navy Department and many others whose names we cannot now recall. Dinner was served in one of the large private rooms of the Arlington, at seven o'clock in the evening, and the bill of fare was such as to satiate the appetite of those of the most epicurean desires. It is unnecessary to say that the Pittsburgh ladies were greatly admired for their personal charms and beauty, the richness and elegance of their attire, the taste and chasteness displayed in their adornments, and their refined and graceful manners, and as well as their fluent and intelligent conversation. In these respects Mrs. General Negley shone conspicuously among her fair and accomplished sisters, whilst by her winning and attractive manners, she made all her guests feel comfortable and at home. The honor shown to the Pittsburghers now in Washington, was alike creditable to the head and heart of the attentive and indefatigable Representative of the Twenty second District, and his amiable and accomplished wife.

FREDERICK DENT.

Whilst walking through the White House yesterday, in company with some friends, we were introduced to Frederick Dent, Esq., the father of Mrs. President Grant. It is known to most, if not all, of the readers of the GAZETTE, that Mr. Dent was once a resident of Pittsburgh, and one of the most upright and respected merchants, having been engaged there, if our memory does not fail us, both in the iron and dry goods business. He carried on business in the first warehouse that was built in the city, on the corner of Wood and Water streets. He left Pittsburgh in 1808, and went to Louisville. He returned some time afterwards, and entered into partnership with Robinson & Croswell. He is a fine looking and venerable old gentleman of 84 years. Although so infirm that he requires sometimes the aid of a servant to enable him to rise from his seat, he nevertheless stands firm and erect, and has evidently, in his earlier days, been a man of presence. He still possesses a retentive memory, and delights to talk about Pittsburgh and her people, of whom he cherishes the most kindly remembrance. He assured us that although he could not walk more than fifty yards at a time, it was his most earnest wish to visit Pittsburgh once more, and hoped to be able to do so during the coming Spring. After we parted with him he came to us again and requested us to talk a little more about Pittsburgh, we, of course, gratified his wish. We have seldom met with a more interesting or candid gentleman than Mr. Frederick Dent.

THE CABINET.

This is Cabinet day. The members met at twelve o'clock, and when we visited the White House about three in the afternoon, they were still in session. It is said that their deliberations related chiefly to the matters to be brought before the "High Commission," which, it is to be hoped, will be allowed to carry on their discussions without any outside interference. This, however, it is to be feared, will not be done. American journalists have a remarkable penchant for "interviewing" gentlemen connected with any great movement, and reporting secret discussions of which they know nothing. Look out then for, or rather beware of, numerous rumors which shall daily be flashed over the wires, or issue from the pens of sensational reporters as soon as the Commission is formally organized.

RESPITE.

The President has granted a respite to James Grady, who was sentenced to be hung to day, till the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day.

Safe Deposit Companies.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Nisi Prius, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion, has just made an important decision in reference to the liabilities of safe deposit companies as regards the contents of safes rented or leased from them under the customary regulations. The Court held that a safe deposit company could not be made garnishees in an attachment execution issued to levy upon the contents of a safe rented or leased from it, since such contents are in the actual possession of the renter of the safe, and have not been deposited with or demised to the company. The Court says that a rented safe, under the Attachment act of June 16th, 1836, is not a debt due to the renter, or a deposit of money made by him, or goods or chattels pawned, pledged or demised.

DEFALCATIONS IN BOSTON.

Bank Irregularities—Defalcations in the Webster and North National Banks—Excitement on State Street, Etc.

The Boston *Post* says:

There was no little commotion on the "street" yesterday in consequence of the public discovery of defalcations in two of our banks—the Webster and North National. The principal one was that in the Webster Bank, which will suffer, as is thought, to the extent of upwards of fifty thousand dollars. The offending party is Mr. Ellery C. Daniell, the Cashier, of Dedham. The irregularity was made known by Mr. Ransom, United States Bank Examiner, and Mr. J. J. Eddy, his assistant, who are said to have made their visit at an unexpectedly early day, and to have thus taken the cashier by surprise. The stories afloat are that the loss is from $100,000 to $150,000, but it is probable that when the sums represented by his bondsmen are in, the deficit will not exceed $50,000, or at the most about $53,000. Mr. Daniell admits that he has made unlawful use of the funds of the bank. The officers of the bank began a thorough investigation yesterday, and will continue the same from day to day until the facts of the case are known. It appears that Mr. Daniell held the twofold office of cashier and discount clerk, which enabled him to conceal his operations more successfully. One of the methods of operation practiced by Mr. Daniell was to write a letter to their correspondent bank in New York, stating that such funds had that day been remitted to them for the account of the National Webster Bank. The letter was duly copied but the original was never sent. The outside coverings of notes, which had been left for collection, were altered and the dates carried forward, and in one or two instances amounts paid in on the notes left for collection were not credited to the accounts of depositors, and were used as funds on hand, thus deceiving the examiners and directors. He is known to have been an outside operator, and was sometimes bold and adventurous. He was active in the "Petherick corner" operation, which at the time was regarded as a very well executed financial *finesse*. It was supposed that he made a handsome sum by this and other copper speculations. At the time of this speculation some of the stockholders of the Western Bank commented upon the fact that a bank officer had been engaged in it, but it was urged in extenuation that he did not use the money or time of the institution. In his social relations Mr. Daniell is highly esteemed. In musical circles he has been regarded as a decided card. For a number of years he was leader of the choir at Central Church in this city. He has been in the Western Bank for a number of years, was formerly discount-clerk, and has always sustained an excellent reputation. On the retirement of Mr. Wm. Thomas from the Presidency of the Bank, Mr. Solomon Lincoln was promoted from Cashier to President, and Mr. Daniell succeeded Mr. Lincoln as Cashier. The loss to the bank will be of little damage, as the amount in comparatively small. Its stock is held largely by savings institutions, one bank in this city holding nearly two thousand shares; but as a general thing individual stockholders are owners of small numbers of shares. The case of Daniel is another to add to many which have been prompted by speculation. No one presumes he did not intend to make the bank whole, if in his power, but circumstances pressed upon him in a manner which he could not avert.

The second defalcation was that of Henry W. Pitman, Receiving Teller of the North National Bank. It amounts to $5,000, and is amply secured to the bank by the teller's bonds and checks of several individuals held by the institution. It is hinted that there are outside parties engaged in the scheme. Mr. Pitman has made full statements acknowledging deficiencies.

Northern Central Railway.

The stockholders of the Northern Central Railway held their annual meeting at Calvert Station, Baltimore, on Thursday of last week. The report of J. D. Cameron, Esq., President of the Company, furnished a very satisfactory exhibit of its affairs. The total earnings during the year were $4,088,624.58; the total expenses $2,816,661.74, making a net revenue of $1,271,962.84.

The increase in the business of the road during the last decade must prove satisfactory to the stockholders. On this subject Mr. Cameron speaks as follows:

It is now ten years since the present Board of Directors became connected with the road as its managers. Its reputation at that time as a desirable route for travelers, or an expeditious channel for the transportation of freight, was anything but enviable; while its financial condition can best be stated by quoting an extract from the Report of John S. Gittings, Esq., its then retiring President. In speaking of its finances he said: "To meet our engagements with the State of Maryland, pay the interest on our bonded debt, meet the floating debt, pay for the material, rolling stock, and cars absolutely required, *is impossible.*" The bonds of 1865 with three coupons unpaid, were then selling for 45 cents on the dollar. They are now a favorite investment at 93. The stock was selling for 5 per share, with but few individuals reckless enough to purchase at that figure. In making up the statements for this year the growth of the business of the road suggested the propriety of making a comparison between the business of 1870 and that of 1860, together with a comparison of the financial condition of the Company then and now.

1860 AND 1870.	
The gross receipts of the Main Line in 1860 were	$ 964,621 30
The gross receipts of the Main Line in 1870 were	2,898,623 68
Showing an increase in 10 years of	$1,934,002 38
The net revenue in 1860 was	$ 283,627 17
" 1870 was	1,042,713 02
Increase of 1870 over 1860—net	$ 759,086 15
The number of passengers carried in 1860 was	383,676
The number of passengers carried in 1870 was	719,663
Increase	356,587
Number of tons of freight carried in 1860	592,769
Number of tons of freight carried in 1870	1,736,447
Increase	1,143,678

The total number of cars of all descriptions, in 1860 was 1,764; and the General Superintendent reported a large number of these unfit for service, and requiring to be rebuilt during the year 1861, because, as he said, "they had been running from twelve to eighteen years." The total number of freight cars now on the road is 5,648, and in first-class order. The total number of engines belonging to the Company in 1860 was 36, in 1870 we have 131. The road-bed, track, bridges, and the superstructure were in a deplorable condition, and to get a train over the line without a mishap of some character was an event which was said to inspire rejoicing among the officials and employes. To make a trip on schedule time was an exploit closely allied to impossibility, and therefore never attempted. The present condition of your property will compare favorably with any road in the United States. The total indebtedness in 1860, including stock, bonds and all other liabilities, was $8,693,950.07, which was represented by a single track railroad of 138 miles in length, in bad condition, and poorly equipped, with a trade producing a net revenue of $283,627.17, a sum insufficient for paying the interest on the funded debt alone, leaving the stockholder in great doubt as to whether his shares had any intrinsic value whatever. During the past year the shipments of coffee, canned fruit and oysters, sugar and syrup over the Northern Central alone, from Baltimore to the West, amounted to 110,918,440 pounds. The Company carried over its road forty-two per cent. of all the coffee imported into Baltimore during the year. This shows the importance of the road to Baltimore.

The report of President Cameron is, as usual, able and exhaustive. It is, besides, rather spicy, and deals some hard blows to President Garrett. The Northern Central is well equipped, and in the best running order. Between Harrisburg and Baltimore, the only portion of it over which we have traveled, the track is equal to any in the country. Its present condition is an illustration of what well directed skill and indefatigable exertion can do. When Mr. Cameron took hold of it the Company, as appears above, was bankrupt, and few were willing to risk their lives in traveling over it. Now all its securities are appreciated and appreciating, and every traveler who passes over it, feels perfectly secure. Mr. Cameron is a young man, but he has demonstrated that he has the tact and sagacity of an old one. The presidency of this important thoroughfare could not be in better or more efficient hands.

A CORRECTION.

The dispatch sent over the country from Elmira, New York, and published on Friday morning, representing an accident as having occurred on the Northern Central Railway, near Williamsport, in this State, by which several cars were thrown from the track down an embankment, and one man lost his life and a number severely injured, was a mistake. The accident occurred on the P. & E. road, about twenty miles south of Williamsport. The portion of the road on which the accident took place is not, we understand, under the control of the Northern Central Company at all, which can boast that not a single passenger lost his life on their line during the year.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS.

Chemicals, Perfumeries, Soaps, Colognes, Powders, Pomades, Cosmetics of every description. Toilet articles and Fancy Medicines of all kinds. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, English Brown Stout, Pure old Cognac Brandy. Pure Salad Oil, the best Article Imported, just received this day at James E. Burns & Co.'s Drug Store, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

BURNING AND SHAKING.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife, has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centres of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND. It is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTING GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the fires are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes passing into the room as with fires in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unconsumed particles of coal, for coal is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. At an economic number of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and renders a poker useless, with efficiency and economy.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 25 avenue and Smithfield street, formerly W. F. GOODWIN, 209 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine the "Wellman," Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de17

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING
AT
WILLIAM
At 12½ Cents,
Yard Wide Chintzes,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
COCHECO PRINTS,
Nine Yards for One Dollar.

At 6½c., Fast Colored Medium and Dark Prints.
At 8½c., a splendid bargain in Prints.
At 8½c., good yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslins—extra good.
At 12½c., double width Alpaca Poplins—best bargain of the season.

New Dress Goods.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Black and White Plaids.
Light Spring Plaids and Grey Mixtures.
New Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
New Spring Delainer, plain and figured.

New Spring Shawls
New Broche Shawls.
New Black Thibet Shawls.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
Library Building,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
Joseph Horne & Co.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY.
ALL THE
Latest Styles and Novelties
OF THE SEASON IN
Linen Collars,
Linen Cuffs,
Plain and Lace Trimmed,
LACE COLLARS
In Pointe, Pointe Applique, Duchesse, Hon Ton, Valenciennes and Maltese.
NEW STYLES
Lace Collarettes,
Lace Sleeves,
Val. Lace Berthas,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Lama Lace Goods,
Black and White Pointes,
Sacques and Jackets,
Overskirts,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Hamburg Edgings,
Hamburg Insertings,
Guipure Embroidered Bands,
Guipure Embroidered Insertings,
French Pique,
NEW PATTERNS.
WHITE GOODS
In Great Variety.
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
Good Quality at $1.00 per Pair.
NEW STYLES SILK FANS.
New Styles Stick Fans.
TRIMMINGS, LACES, GIMPS, SMALL WARES, &c.,
AT THE
New Retail Stores
OF
HORNE & CO.,
Penn Avenue.
fe18

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Fourth ave., between Wood and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL OWNERS OF
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
(whether resident or non-resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, to PAY THEIR LICENSES at this office, forthwith.
All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons who refuse or neglect to take out licenses, will be subject to a penalty DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE LICENSES, to be recovered before the Mayor.
The GOLD METAL PLATES of last year must be returned at the time licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each plate.

RATES OF LICENSES:

Each one horse vehicle	$ 7 50
Each two horse vehicle	12 00
Each four horse vehicle	15 00
Each five horse vehicle	18 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses each	18 00

ONE DOLLAR EXTRA will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles.
A. J. COCHRAN,
City Treasurer.
fe18:n36

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the Compensation for City Printers at $2,000.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the compensation regularly due for the City official newspapers for the year 1871 shall be Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) each. Provided, the same shall be paid only for the regular advertising rates.
SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1871.
A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. fe28

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., at No. 179 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on February 1st, 1871, Mr. P. R. BOHN retiring. The business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the name and style of KRAMER & VOGLESON, who will settle all accounts.
FLORENCE KRAMER.
P. R. BOHN.
WM. M. VOGLESON.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1871.
In retiring from the firm of KRAMER, BOHN & CO., I most cordially recommend my successors, Messrs. KRAMER & VOGLESON, to the patronage of my friends and those of the late firm.
fe24:n31 P. H. BOHN.

FLORENCE KRAMER.....WM. M. VOGLESON.
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n31

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street,)
de3:72 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n5

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings. Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
New Spring Millinery.

New Hats and Bonnets.
Ribbons and Flowers.
New styles in Collars.
Ladies' Lace Collars.
Ladies' Linen Collars, Lace Trimmed.
Ladies' Pointed Linen Collars.
Ladies' and Gents' Paper Collars and Cuffs.

At 75 cents a Pair,
GENTS' COLORED
Kid Glores.
A DIRECT IMPORTATION.

SHIRT FRONTS.
Irish Linens, Shirting Muslins.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Ladies' White Skirts.
Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
A new stock of White Goods.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CARD.
We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.
We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such matters call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.
We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

fe28:s&tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 27, 1871. }

The local money market is easier, but feels the pressure for loans from quarters outside. Not a little complaint is made in commercial and manufacturing circles over the fact that large amounts of central and eastern Ohio paper is allowed to come into this market and keep the rates of interest at so high a point. The paper named, it is said, can be had by the banks at from ten to twelve per cent. per annum discount, and they are nothing loth to accept the large rates. But, our complainant says, and with a spice of justice in his remarks, an home institution upheld largely by local interests, and many of them enjoying special, and in some cases extraordinary privileges from the State, should not allow their greed for larger interest to thrust aside deserving home enterprises. The banking capital of the city, is nineteen twentieths of its home capital, and should be used at fair rates of interest to foster the industrial pursuits that centre here.

We are forced to concur in the justice of the above remarks, and much stronger language was used in our hearing by a large manufacturer, and we believe that the complaint lies not alone on our National banks, but in quite as large a measure against savings banks, that for Charity's sake are allowed to charge ten per cent. per annum, and private banking houses to a less degree, who are dependent upon popular support.

The local stock market was baren of news. Buyers were scarcer than either bonds or stocks to-day. A. V. R. R. 7-30 bonds are more freely offered, and range in price between 89¾ and 90. Allegheny Extension 7s were offered at 87. Consolidated 7s were quiet at 90 and interest. A small lot of Lawrence R. R. 7 per cent bonds, endorsed by the Fort Wayne & Chicago, were offered at 87½. We could hear of no operations in bank shares, or Columbia oil stock.

The New York market has made another stride upward to-day. Government bonds are ¼ per cent. better—10-40 bonds are now half per cent above par of gold, and the Secretary is growing hopeful over the new loan project.

The Railway list was higher throughout, but the interest centred in Western Union, Adams Express and United States Express, and Ohio and Mississippi R. R. stock.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1881	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112	112¾
" 1865	112	112¾
" 1865 new	111	111¾
" 1867	111	111¾
" 1868	111	111¾
10-40's	110½	110¾
Currency 6's	113½	113½
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95½	96½
Do Scrip	91¾	92¾
Erie	22	22¾
Reading	99½	99¾
Lake Shore	95¾	96¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	108	109
Rock Island	103	103½
Chicago, R. W.	77¾	77¾
Do. Preferred	89¾	89¾
Ill. Cent. Common	93¾	93¾
Do. Preferred	115¾	115¾
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	95	95
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Adams Express	67¾	69¾
U. S. Express	49¾	53

Closing quotations as received by JAMES T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¾	6-30 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-30 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-30 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	C. P. R. R.	82¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	Pacific Mail	45¾
U. S. 10-40	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	111¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 27, 1870.

Gold weak at 111¾ selling down to and closing at 111¼. Loans made at from 2 to 5 per cent. Clearances twenty-five millions. Governments active and higher. A large business has been done in the stock market at advanced prices: the chief features were Ohio, Western Michigan, Central Hudson and North Western preferred; Lake Shore, Rock Island and Union Pacific. The last named advanced to 36 on favorable advices from Washington. The movement in express stocks continues, Adams' having advanced to 70 and United States to 54. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak. On the report that the Subsidy bill had been lost in the Senate, the stock on this declined from 46 to 43¾ and afterwards recovered to 44¾, market closing strong.

Money easy; 3 to 4 per cent in the morning and the close of the day; at noon there was an improved demand from stock brokers and loans made at 5 per cent. State bonds dull; Tennessees nominal; Missouri to-day from Montgomery say that the bill requiring the state to pay the January interest on bonds of the Hannibal & Hazlehurst Railroad company which bonds were guaranteed by the State has become a law and that money necessary to make payment is now in the State Treasury.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

Government bonds—Coupons, 1881, 114¾; 5-20s, '62, 112¾; '64, 112; '65, 112; do new, 111; '67, 111; '68, 111¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 113½.

Miscellaneous securities—Pacific mail, 44¾; new, 44¾; Virginias, new, 61¾; old, 60¾; North Carolinas, old, 48¾; new, 37.

Money Market.—Sterling exchange, 9¾ @ 9¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 20¾; Adams Express, 69¾; Wells & Fargo do, 69; American do, 53¾; United States do, 53¾; Pacific Mail, 46; New York Central, 96¾; Scrip, 93; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 46; Hudson, 99¾; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108¾; Northwestern, 77¾; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 54¾; do preferred, 95¾; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 113¾; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 150; Lake Shore, 96¾; Illinois Central, 123¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 27, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. W. Snee, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	2 cars
S. Kuhns, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks Bros., Chicago	2 cars
E. Katz, Chicago	1 car
Rothschilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
Hadewood & Bro., Chicago	2 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Cranmer & Lohman, Chicago	1 car
R. Hise, Bourbon	2 cars
Marks Bro., Urbana	2 cars
Greenwald & K., Murrayeville	2 cars
A. Frank, Newark	1 car
D. W. Hershy, Orrville	1 car
J. Shenefelt, Lakeville	1 car
E. Shearer, Lakeville	1 car
A. N. Quick, Perrysville	1 car
Bill Nef, Canfield	1 car
C. & P. prepaid	1 car
Total	41 cars

CATTLE.

In addition to the 41 cars of western Cattle, there were 13 loads driven over from East Liberty; 2 loads came up the river, and there were two loads from Butler Lawrence and Washington counties, making in all 57 loads or about 1,000 head. That the market was a hard one there is no disputing—dealers all told the same story, and, furthermore, it was evident from the large number left over; there was hardly one of the regular dealers but what had more or less over, some of them quite a number. The butchers were out in full force, and they bought pretty liberally, but the number of cattle on sale was too heavy for the retail trade, and there was no inquiry for shipment. Prime butchers stock sold at 6¾@7 cts, some few 6¾ra at 7¼, and 7¾, but the great bulk of the sales were under 7 cts.

There were several stock buyers in attendance, and stock cattle, as has been the case for sometime past, sold more readily and at relatively better prices than the higher grades. As might be expected, farmers complain bitterly, about the high price, as compared with fat cattle, but it seems to do no good; prime stock steers averaging 800@900 lbs. are being sold at 5¾@6 cts, and it is alleged that they cannot be brought from the west and sold any cheaper.

M. Varner 38 from Chicago, at 5¾@6—some left over. Reports a market very hard.

J. & S. Needy 42 head of mixed stock, at 6¾ @ 6¾—7 head at outside figure.

Eli Katz 25 head from Chicago, at 6¾ cts.

Greenwald & Kahn 95 mixed western stock at 5¾@6¾ cts; about 25 or 30 left over. Greenwald says the hardest market he has been in for years.

M. Wilson 15 head of prime Washington Co. steers, at 6¾@6¾ cts.

Cart & McAllister report 3 car loads of Chicago stock for H. & B., at 5¾@6¾.

Chamberlain & Snee 41 head fair stock steers, averaging about 800, at 5,100@5,50.

Emerick & Co. 20 head steers, bulls and cows from Ohio, at 6@6¾.

Isaac McNeese 17 head good to prime Butler Co. steers, at 5@6¼ cts.

S. & J. Shamberg report about 100 head; sold to butchers, at 5@5¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 3 load stockers, at 5¾@5¾; 2 loads of fair to good, at 6@6¼; 1 load fair to good cows. Gus. Marks says this is the hardest market here in five years.

H. Hinsen, Lafferty & Co. 70 mixed western stock, at 4¾@6¼ cts.

Beyers & Keefer 24 left from last week; 2¾ cars in this week—in all 64 head; expect to have about 20 left over. Sold at 4¾@5¾ cts.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 5 loads of mixed western cattle at 5@5¾.

Neff to Greenwald 8 head of fancy bulls averaging about 1,300@1,350 lbs, at $100 per head or about 6 cts per pound.

M. & L. Kaufman 32 head of good to prime western stock, at 6@7¾.

Rothschilds & Zeiger 37 head of good to prime steers from Chicago, at 6@7 cts.

Sol. Lowenthal 15 head Ohio steers, at 5@5¾.

Shamberg & Hass report 1 load from Chicago sold at 4¾@5¾.

Trautman & Lobman report 4 loads of western stock, at 5@7 cts—1 load left over.

SHEEP.

The supply of Sheep was light, but little over half the number on sale this day week, but the market was an exceedingly hard one, and, notwithstanding the small number, about 750, the supply seemed to be somewhat in excess of the demand. Between o'clock, there were several parts of droves unsold, amounting in all, we presume, to 150 head; the butchers, generally, bought very sparingly, some of them did not buy at all, and, therefore, in the face of a light supply we have to report a dull and unsatisfactory market. In regard to prices there is little or no change, as compared with last week; we have sales reported all the way from 3¾ to 7 cents per pound.

F. M Snyder sold 30, the tail of 300 head, from Holmes Co., Ohio, averaging 108 lbs. at 7 cts. Bought by Peter Tesh.

McNeese to Harrison, 38 head of commonish Butler Co. sheep at 5¼ cts per pound.

John Walters sold 81 head of fair to prime Butler Co. sheep at $4@6 per head.

Isaac McNeese retailed 40 head of fair Butler sheep at an average of $4.25 per head.

Neely & McMillan 190 head of mixed Washington and Greene Co. sheep at $3.50 per head, down.

R C Crum sold 90 for Quinn, averaging 96 to 98 lbs, at 6@6¾; 104 for Hamilton at 4¾@5¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 75 for John Drum, averaging 82 to 83 lbs, at $4.40.

Jo in Drum, retailed above at 5¾@5¾.

HOGS.

The supply although not large, was fully up to the demand, and the market was dull and weak and last week's prices were not realized, the best sales to-day being 7½ gross, but few sold above 8¾—about ¼ of a cent per pound lower than last week.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 27, 1871. }

The oil market was very dull to-day and devoid of anything specially new or important. Crude is weaker and a shade lower, which may be attributed in part to the expectation that the receipts by river within the next few days will be considerable, the great proportion of which, it is expected, will be thrown upon the market. It is well known that the demand is meagre, being restricted mainly to supplying the wants of a few shorts, to cover short sales; refiners, notwithstanding the slight decline already, are still virtually out of the market, as they are unwilling and unable to pay even 11 cts. let alone 11¼ and 11½, the figures now prevailing, unless there should be a sharp and sudden advance in refined, of which there is no prospect now.

CRUDE.

Sales, 2,000 bbls on spot at 11¼. Later in the day, 11¼ bid and 11½ asked. March or April, nominal at 11¾; March to June, 11¾. Buyer and seller options until July and all the year, nominally unchanged.

REFINED.

Weak and very dull though prices are without quotable change. Spot, 24¾; March, 24¾; April, 24½@24¾; May, 25¾; buyer until July, 25¾; buyer all year, 27¾. Not a single sale reported.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

River Side O W 468, account Fisher Bros; River O W 468, account Bates & G; Hutchinson Ref 228, Fisher Bros; Standard O W 856, account Lockhart, F & Co; Sunbeam O W 298, account W Stewart; Soho O W 324, account same; Hutchinson Ref 146, Citizens Oil Ref; Liberty O W 462, account Bates & G; Hutchinson Ref 228, account same; Anchor O W 508, account same; Hutchinson Ref 146, J Wilkins; Crystal O W 332, account J B Barbour.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Chas. T. Place, 50 bbls paraffine to Hastings & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 200 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. TWO DAYS.

J. A. McKee 300 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 204 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co. 586 bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Mantzheimer & Koehler & Co., 600 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 146 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bros. 311 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 517 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. W. Riter, 251 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co., 540 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,177 bbls.

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. R R., FEB. 25, 1871

Loaded at	Com'pa'w.	Philadel.	Hestonville	Baltimore.	Columbia	Total bbls.
						80
Farren Farm						
Franklin						
Coehran						
Foster					240	240
Scrubgrass					242	242
Emlinton						
Parker		240	2,640	1,604	604	4,884
Total bbls		240	2,640	1,604	882	80 5,446

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 12 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined—February, 24½c asked; March 24¾c asked; April, 25c asked; May, 25¼c bid; June, 25½c asked.

5 P. M.—February 24¼c; March 24¾@24¾c; April 25c; May and June, 25¾c bid. Crude 13¾c; sales 100 bbls; April at 25c.

NEW YORK, February 27, 12 M.—Market quiet but firm at prices. Crude can be bought at from 14½@15c; sales made at this figure on Saturday. Refined 24¾c.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and dull; prices remain unchanged.

ROUSVILLE, February 27.—11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet; offering at $4.25@4.30; no inquiry and no transactions.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 27—11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; held at $4.10@4.15 with $4.05 bid.

TIDIOUTE, February 27—10:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.50 good and strong.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 27, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull, nothing doing; prices still remain unchanged. Bidding from $4.25 to $4.30; holders firm for higher prices.

TITUSVILLE, February 27, 12:20 P. M.—Market more active, with slight advance; offers to buy at $4.30 @ $4.35 asked. No transactions yet. Weather cold and snowing.

OIL CITY, February 27, 1:20 P. M.—Market very quiet at $4.40 to $4.45 Oil City. Weather cloudy and cool.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring active, advanced 1c and closed firm at $1.26 cash and seller March; $1.27¼ seller April; afternoon the market was unsettled at $1.25¾@1.25¾.

CORN—No. 2 mixed firm, ½@¾c higher and closed at 51@51¼c; this afternoon the market was dull at 50@50¼c.

OATS—No. 2 more active and closed firm at 40c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 89@90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 78c.

HIGHWINES—Firm and ½c higher at 85½c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Speculatively active, opened firm and closed lame.

MESS PORK—$21.75@21.80 cash; $22@22.12½ seller April.

LARD—Steady at 12¼@12¾c cash.

DRY SALTS—Live active at 9c; dressed closed dull at $8.40.

CATTLE—Very dull.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs 2,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upand 15¾c. Flour—Demand light and prices unchanged; superfine Western and State $6@6.25; common to good extra $6.70@6.90; good to choice $6.95@7.35; white Wheat extra $7.30@7.35; Ohio $6.90@7.50; St. Louis $6.90@8.75. Rye flour $4.75@6.25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer; 92½ @93c. Wheat—Spring dull but unsettled; new spring $1.56@1.57; red amber $1.62@1.63; mixed $1.56; old winter Ohio $1.57. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley heavy and dull; two-rowed Canada West $1.15@1.17. Malt steady. Corn firm; mixed Western 57½@58½c; yellow 60@ 60½c. Oats firmer; Western and Ohio 46@50c; old Western 60½c. Hay $1.20 for shipping, $1.25@1.30, retail. Hops steady. Coffee firm; Rio 12½@12¾c. Sugar active but unchanged; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 53@56c. Rice firm at 8@8¼c. Crude petroleum heavy; refined 24¼c. Pork firm; mess pork $22.25, old $21.50@21.75, prime $19, prime mess, new $21.50; Western and April $21.75@22. Beef firm; mess 10@11c; extra mess 15@17c; hams 20@22c; prime mess $26@28. Cut meats firm; hams 13½@13½c; shoulders 8¾@9¼c; middles dull. Lard firmer; prime steam 12½@13¼c; kettle dried 13¾@13¾c. Butter—Western 20@30c; State steady; western 16@25c; State 30@42c. Cheese steady at 12@16c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 27.—Cattle—Trade steady at $6.70@6.95 for shipping. Oats 60@60c. Mixed corn 48@48. Mess beef $27@28. Ears dull at 27@29c for fresh; others unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Cattle—Total beeves 5,250, with 3,500 to-day; ninety-nine cars at the yards, sixty at Communipaw and fifty-eight at Wehawken. This one of the very hardest markets, with nothing but poor stock coming forward, and that because they could not sell on the way. The decline is more than one half cent, and the stock can't sell. All the receipts, except two lots there are 300 State cattle; most of the sales are at 12@13½c, and only prime reach 14c, though a few are bringing as much as 15@ 15c for tops. Fancy lots average 12¼c; 150 Illinois 12 cwt., alive sold at 13c; 56 ins. per 12¾c; 70 Illinois 11 cwt., 12¼c; 60 Illinois 11 cwt., 11½@11¾c; some other steers at 10c. Sheep; receipts 15,900, with 5,400 to-day; market slow, but no lower on account of the light runs; sales 1 car, 84 pounds Indiana, at 6¾c; 1 car, 75 pounds, Ohio, 5¾c; a deck of 112 pounds of Canada at 7c. Hogs; receipts 12,600 live and 9,500 dressed for the week, with 3,600 live today; market weak; sales 3 cars prime, 200 pounds of Illinois live at 8¾c; 1 car 190 pounds, the lowest being 7 13-16c for distillers; sales city dressed at 9¾@10c for western at 9¾@9¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, with sales middling at 14¼@14¾c. Flour active and advancing; family $5.25@5.35; $5.60; family $6.50@6.75 asked. Wheat buoyant but unsettled at $1.26@1.28. Corn steady and quiet; prime white 57c; yellow 56c; in the store 55c. Oats steady and unchanged. Coffee in good demand at full prices. Sugar in good demand at full prices. Molasses unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Eggs firm at 20@21c. Butter scarce and firm at 28@30c. Clover Seed steady at $10 @11. Timothy Seed quiet and unchanged at $6.25@6.50. Pork—full prices asked but no demand; held at $22. Lard—stocks withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Bulk Meats quiet with sales of 300,000 lbs shoulders at 7¾c at Louisville, buyer first half month; 8c cash at Shipley. Bacon in light demand but held firm, with shoulders at 9¾, 11¾@11¾c; small sales generally held at ¼ to ¾c higher. Tobacco steady. Whiskey inquiry but unsettled at 86c asked.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 26.—There is an increasing demand for all seasonable goods adapted to an early trade, and prices generally are steady. Printed calicoes, best makes, 6¼@6½c; printing cloths 16@15c; printed lawns 22@25c; Pacific Mills printed percales 18c; printed delaines 12½@13c; buyer brown sheetings and standard brown drills 21c; New York mills muslins 20c; Wamsutta do 18c; Maxwell do Kearsarge A 15c; White Rock 12½c; buyer 6-4; Pepperill sheetings 25c for 7-4; 27½c for 8-4; 22½c for 9-4; 37½c for 10-4; 42½c for 11-4; 22c for Hamilton long cloth; 20c for Pearl River; 13¾c for Swift River do; 50c for worsted braids, and 80c for six-cord spool cotton. Linens and worsted goods to have an improved request.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 14c. Flour steady; superfine $6.75 @5.80; extra winter $6@6.15. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; No 3 red $1.45@1.46; prime white $1.71. Corn easier; mixed on the track across the river 47c; do in elevator 49@ 50c. Oats easier; No 2 58@59c. Rye unchanged at 90@91c. Rye steady at 86@91. Whiskey steady at 88c. Pork quiet; seller March $22. Bulk meats in light demand at 7½@9¾@11c. Bacon dull at 9¾@12c. Lard unchanged at 12c, country steam and kettle. Hogs range from $6.50@7.25. Cattle remains unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—Tobacco; small sales of 112 hds common to good leaf at $5.25 @6; low to medium leaf $6.50@10. Bagging very quiet and unchanged. Cotton steady with light supply; middling 13¾@13¾c. Flour supply and demand light; held firm; extra family $6. Grain in good local demand; sales 5000 bushels of wheat at $1.38@1.39 on levee; other grain unchanged. Provisions in fair demand for mess pork; sales 800 bbls at $22. Lard, bacon, bulk meats and hams are quiet at Saturday's quotations. Whisky dull at 86c

Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., February 27.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; Amber Michigan $1.40¾; No. 1 red Wabash $1.42; No. 2 $1.36; No. 1 Amber Indiana $1.42. Corn, demand light at held firm; held at 53@54c; low mixed 58; Michigan 57¾. Oats a shade better; No. 1 52; No. 2 50¾; Michigan 51¾. Clover seed steady at $6.45. Hogs dull and nominal.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Flour very firm. Wheat firm, with Pennsylvania at $1.55@1.60; other grades unchanged. Corn steady, with yellow southern at 57@57½; and white 53@56c. Oats 50@55c. Pork—mess $23. Bacon—shoulders 10c; do sides 12c; do clear 12¾c. Hams—sugar cured 17¾@18c. Lard 13¾c. Whiskey steady at 91@92c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull No. 2 $1.25¾. No. 3 $1.23¾. Oats No. 2 36¾. Corn Mixed No. 2 56c; Rye No. 1 nominal 75c; Dressed Hogs firm at $8.50; Mess Pork firm at $21.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 27.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and inactive, but held firm; No 1 red winter $1.41, No 2 red winter $1.36@1.36. Corn nominally better. Oats better. No 1 State 53c. Crude petroleum: nothing doing, dull at $@5.10; refined dull and unsettled, 23@23½c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—Cotton dull and drooping at 14@14¼c; receipts 2,900; shipments 5,475 bales.

WINE OF LIFE—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest blood purifier for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public for superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and stronger. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is prized by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

mch27

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

Laing & McKallip,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,

No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,

fe27 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 LIBERTY STREET,

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRESH ARRIVAL

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES

AND

New Orleans Sugar.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 Wood Street.

de26

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS!

NEW SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,

NEW SUGAR-CURED B BACON.

SHOULDERS,

SIDES,

LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Buckets.

LARD OIL.

For sale at reduced prices.

DALZELLS & TOWNSEND,

de26 247 Liberty Street.

John Porterfield & Co.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in Best Brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR

No. 13 MARKET STREET,

no14:b29 Corner of First Avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

ap1:29

W. C. Armstrong,

(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ap18:s29 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

JOHN SHIPTON. ALEX. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 84th avenue, Pittsburgh.

FRESH BUTTER.

100 pounds prime roll and print butter just received from Eastbrook Dairy, and for sale in quantities to suit families at the Family Grocery Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,

fe11 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

LIME.

200 bbls fresh Cleveland

100 bbls Eastern: for sale by

fe7 J. B. CANFIELD. 141 First avenue.

HOMINY.—25 bbls Pure Pearl Flint Hominy, for sale by

fe7 J. B. CANFIELD. 141 First avenue.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, February 27.—Through—M. M. Gormley 7 bbls syrup, 35 bags coffee, 1 bx indigo, 32 bbls sugar; J. R. Sneather 100 bales oakum; S. H. Baird 1 bx ——, 6 bf chks do 20 bbls sugar; Fowler & Sellers & Co., 15 pkgs drugs &c; Porterfield Bros, 2 bxs boots and shoes; W H Kirkpatrick, 25 bxs c pimt; J B Canfield, 5 bbls manganese, 3 kgs arsenic; M Voigt & Co, 50 crates butter, 4 bbls fruit; Jas Connor, 7 bbls sugar; H Dilworth & Co, 100 bxs tobacco; Junievv & Bro; 20 bags of copper; Graff, Bennett & Co; 25 bxs clothes pins; 50 bgs lime, Plancket & Bro; 5 bbls soda; Peckinsgill; 7 bgs coffee, Rinehart & Son; 7 bbls sugar, Holland, H & Son; 8 bbls syrup, S P Shriver & Co; 8 bxs oysters, 4 bxs cele & Bro; 40 bbls sugar, Shoemaker & Co; 5 bbls whale oil, W Wilson & Co; 10 bbls fish, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bxs tea, J Wilson & Son; 22 boxes merchandise, John Golden; 4 bbls G H Anderson; 1 barrel s potatoes, Wm. F Ficus & Co; 1 sack hides, Wm. Miller; 1 bx m'dise, A W Erwin; 6 bdls, b corn, L. Mutzig; 6 rolls leather, Delaney & Co; 2 bbls potatoes, Fogarty and Clark.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 27.—15 cars iron ore, Shoneberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & D; 1 do do, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do, Hall & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 2 do pig iron, W Smith; 2 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do s steel, A Franch; 1 do iron ore, Wood, Shoen & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, G A Mandorff; 500 do do, Heath & Sr; 25 cases tobacco, Watt, Lang & Co; 30 do do, Johnson & Colvin; 20 bf bbls fish, D W Garrett; 10 bxs frames, Pickergrill, L & Co; 25 bxs fruit, Henderson & Bro; 7 bxs freight, J D Egan; 25 bxs fruit, Knox & Ore; 20 bbls g apples, McCracken, G & Co; 3 bbls apples, Vodrey & Co; 1 bbl do, Reed & Co; 1 do do, Carnagie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, G A Mandorff; 500 do do, Heath & Sr; 25 cases tobacco, Watt, Lang & Co; 30 do do, Johnson & Colvin; 20 bf bbls fish, D W Garrett; 10 bxs frames, Pickergrill, L & Co; 25 bxs fruit, Henderson & Bro; 7 bxs freight, J D Egan; 25 bxs fruit, Knox & Ore; 20 bbls g apples, McCracken, G & Co; 3 bbls apples, Vodrey & Co; 1 bbl do, Reed & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 2 do pig iron, W Smith; 2 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do s steel, A Franch; 1 do iron ore, Wood, Shoen

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

COUNTY CONVENTION TO-DAY.

This morning at eleven o'clock the delegates elected at the Republican Primary Meetings held on Saturday last will assemble in convention at the Court House, to elect eight persons to represent the party in the State Republican Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 17th of next May. It is generally conceded that John Gilfillan, Esq., of the South Side, will be elected to preside over the deliberations of to-day's convention, and certainly no better or wiser choice could be made for an executive officer, he being a sterling Republican and honest, upright, fearless and firm in character. We hope that great harmony will mark the deliberations of the body and that unusual good care will be taken in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, inasmuch as the interests of the party throughout the whole Commonwealth depend largely on the style, character and qualifications of the candidates to be put forward for the support of the people next Fall. If good men are chosen as delegates to-day, Allegheny county can feel assured that she has done her full duty, and, if other counties do likewise, a strong and worthy ticket will be put in the field and one which can and will be easily elected.

Adieu.—February.

Lecturing season brisk.

Consolidation fever rising.

Quiet in Councils yesterday.

Nilson and Thomas next week.—Musical carnival.

Assumption of Duties.—Justice Phillips assumes the duties of Deputy Mayor for East Liberty to-morrow morning.

Umbrellas, so cheap that it is not worth the trouble to borrow, at Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

Squire Ammon yesterday fined Robert Schuler and Thomas Oliphant each five dollars for behaving in a disorderly manner on Carson street.

John Courtney was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday afternoon by Alderman Bratton for interfering with officer John Moon in the discharge of his duty.

Alderman Floyd yesterday committed one Frank Morgan, charged by the Board of Health with violating a city ordinance, to jail in default of bail.

A Little of everything, fresh, fashionable, new and cheap. Not too much of any want in the cutlery, jewelry or fancy goods line, go to Evans' Department Store, No. 59 Fifth Avenue (Masonic Hall Building).

Bowing Bad.—Paul Carson, the East Liberty negro burglar, was yesterday bowed out by Deputy Mayor Cartwright, in the matter of the shooting of Miss A. a Earle yesterday afternoon, and was held in $5,000 bail for court.

Wm. Glenee and Wm. Arnold, the men caught breaking into Hemelin's candy shop, were yesterday morning sent down for three months before Mayor Callow and were committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

Slight Fire.—Last evening about half-past four o'clock a slight fire broke out in a frame shanty located on Frazer's alley, Sixth ward, Allegheny. The place was owned by Mr. Patterson. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty. Damage fifty dollars.

Jumped the Track.—A car attached to a freight train jumped the track on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday morning a short distance from the city, and the delay thus done was to delay the arrival of the McDonald accommodation about forty minutes.

Accidental Death.—Coroner West yesterday evening held an inquest on the body of Fenton Wilson, an account of whose death we published in our issue of yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased leaves a wife and one child.

Postponed.—The hearing that was to have taken place yesterday in the case of Martin Lenox, charged with William Gallagher with robbing the cigar store of D. O'Donovan on Webster avenue, was postponed till Saturday by Mayor Hyndman. The accused meanwhile remain in jail.

Free Lecture.—This evening Prof. J. R. Newell will deliver a free lecture at the Christian Association Rooms, Sixth and Penn streets. Subject, Illustrations of Character. The Professor is well known in our community to require more than an announcement of his subject from us. The lecture will begin at 9 o'clock.

Boarders Robbed.—On Saturday evening a turner who resides on Penn avenue was reported as having been working in the city for the past two weeks, decamped from his boarding house. No. 80, Penn avenue, taking with him the cash, two pairs of pantaloons and a pair of gaiters, the property of his fellow boarders. It is supposed that he went to Williamsburg, New York.

Disorderly Conduct.—Ron Schmidt appeared before Mayor Callow of Allegheny, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Anthony Ambogio. The defendant, it is said, came to her house and called her vile and disreputable names, and in addition threatened to break her up in a way which he carried. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association takes place to-night at half-past seven o'clock, at their hall on the "Diamond," Ohio street. A number of eloquent addresses will be delivered by various gentlemen. The hall is commodious and comfortable. Admission free. No collection. Everybody made welcome. Seats reserved for ladies.

Wedding in Jail.—Alderman McMasters was yesterday summoned to the County Jail to join in the holy bonds of wedlock Andrew Berlin, of this city, and a female inmate of that institution since Saturday last, and Miss Mary Creighton, whom he had betrayed. The ceremony was a very private affair, the parties of the Warden, and after the twain had been made one they left the hospitable mansion, happy and contented.

Last Night Officer Miller, the efficient day officer on Fifth avenue, came across a disorderly crowd outside the door of liquor, whom he took in charge and lodged in a comfortable hotel. The chief one did kneel when he was arraigned and deposit $5,000 in greenbacks, which he had loose about his person, with the hotel clerk. The conundrum is, where would the money have been if Officer Miller had not taken charge of him?

We Direct Attention to the card of our young friends John K. & Alex. Murdoch, in this morning's issue. They are very extensive dealers in all kinds of fruit and shade trees, and the stock on their beautiful farm on Squirrel Hill, in the Twenty-third Ward. If you want the best of trees, thrifty and rooted, call on the boys or drop them a call and leave your orders. They also deal largely in flowers and hot-house plants, etc.

Assault and Battery.—Michael Haggerty appeared before Mayor Brush yesterday, and made an information charging Peter Duffy, Thomas and Philip Beagle, John and two others whose names to him were unknown, with assault and battery. He alleged that, as he was leaving the building of Webster avenue Washington street, the parties above named set upon and beat him shamefully. The case stood over until next Saturday morning, the prosecutor failing to substantiate the charge, were discharged.

Charles O'Malley.—Pittock sends us a paper cover edition, of the old but always fresh and delicious "Charles O'Malley, The Irish Dragoon." We think for genuine humor and laugh provoking wit, this novel has never been equalled. It is a book to be read by a rival as a story, pure and simple, full of dashing, rollicking come-and-go-easy life and told in a style that would make the most morose turn from the most stoical, and furnish food for a life-time of thought and pleasant recollections. Price 75 cents. Should read it, you will never regret having done so.

Christ's Church To-Night.

Do not forget the Children's Jubilee at Christ's Methodist Church to-night for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Mission Society. The object for which the jubilee is being given should of itself fill the Church to overflowing, but when is added to that the great original feature of the Children who may surprise the zeal of these youthful christians there can be no excuse for not making their effort a financial as well as an intellectual success. Remember the object. The proceeds are for the benefit of Home Missions.

Not a Pendence.

Yesterday morning United States District Attorney Swoope filed an information against Catharine Fricke for fraud. The defendant resides on the line of the Broad Top Railroad, in Huntingdon county. For several years past she has been regularly receiving a pension, as the widow of George Fricke, who was killed in the army in 1865. It has recently been discovered that her representations have been false—that Fricke is still living. He divorced Mrs. Fricke by a decree from the Indiana Circuit Court. The information against her is made by Gen. H. Brown, Agent of the Pension Department. An officer was provided with the necessary papers authorizing her arrest.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending February 28, 1871. By order of the Board of Health, J. Guy McCandless, M. D.

Accident 1; accident by burn 1; apoplexy, cerebral 1; apoplexy of the lungs 1; bronchitis 2; consumption 3; convulsions 1; catarrh 1; diphtheria 1; dysentery 1; scarlet fever 1; compound fracture of thigh 1; hemorrhage from lungs 1; inflammation of brain, bladder and of lungs 1; inflammation of lungs typhoid 1; inflammation of lungs and pleurisy 1; inanition 1; kidneys, Bright's disease 1; narcotism 1; neuralgia 1; paralysis 1; Uræmia 1; still births 3.

Of the above 7 were under 1 year 10; from 1 to 2 5; from 2 to 5 1; from 15 to 20 1; from 20 to 30 1; from 30 to 40 5; from 50 to 60 2; from 60 to 70 1. Males 16; females 15; white 27; colored 2; total 29.

Stone Throwing—Narrow Escape from Death.

A singular accident occurred to a gentleman on Bluff street, Sunday afternoon. He was walking along with a child in his arms and his wife by his side, and had reached the head of the stairs descending the hill. Here he gave the child in his arms to its mother and had just turned round, when a stone struck him on the temple. He fell senseless, and just above the temple. He fell senseless, and remained unconscious when picked up and taken into the house on Diamond alley, where through the physician who had been summoned succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. He was enabled in an hour or two to walk home. It was subsequently discovered that some boys were throwing stones in the vicinity, one of which was the missile which came so near putting an end to the gentleman's life. The boys must themselves escape for the present, but the name of the gentleman's name.

COUNCILS YESTERDAY.

Regular Meeting—The Printing Ordinance and Tripartite Bridge Matters—Annual Report—Reports of Committees—South Side Consolidation—New Street Improvements—Miscellaneous Business—A Quiet Session.

City Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in their chambers, City Building.

Select Branch.

The Select Branch was called to order at 2:30 o'clock, President Gross in the chair.

On the roll being called by the Clerk, the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bargwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Edwards, Gallaher, Gleun, Hoeh, House, Jones, E. P. Jones, Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Kaufman, Liddell, Lange, Liddell, Asdale, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., Wilson, and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. House presented a petition from J. F. Keefer, asking a reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Ahl offered a resolution asking the erection of a gas lamp on the corner of Pike street and Mulberry alley. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition asking for permission to erect an iron clad. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Liddell presented a petition for grading and paving Twenty-seventh street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Lloyd offered a resolution instructing the Allegheny county delegation to postpone action in relation to the proposed Park bill. Passed.

Mr. Chislett presented a number of petitions relative to grades of certain streets and for the erection of gas lamps. Referred to appropriate committees.

Also, a petition for reduction of water tax in the Seventeenth ward. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Kirk presented a petition for the reservoir on a portion of Butler street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Seeley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be, and are hereby directed to examine into and if feasible, report to Council an ordinance requiring property owners in all cases where wooden pavements are being laid on streets fronting their property, to make connections with the water and gas mains, and service in the streets prior to laying of said pavements. Referred to Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Rafferty offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be instructed to report an ordinance in reference to Twenty-second street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Mr. Edwards presented a resolution asking for a reconsideration of the ordinance opening Laing avenue. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Also, a petition from the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company asking for a reduction of taxes. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Bingwin presented a remonstrance against the paving of Trank street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Mr. S. J. Wainwright presented a petition asking the change of name of the two mile run. Referred to Street Committee.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Report of Printing Committee. Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing the Printing Committee to contract for printing the Municipal Record during the year 1871. Concurred in.

Ordinance authorizing the change of name of Mahan street to Mahan avenue. Concurred in.

Resolution authorizing a warrant to be drawn in favor of Frank Siebert for $3000 for damages sustained from the Fifth avenue sewer. Concurred in.

Ordinance opening Butler street, from McKelvey's oil works to Negley's run. Concurred in.

Ordinance for partial grading and paving Butler street, in the Nineteenth ward.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Rose, from Overhill to Dinwiddie streets. Concurred in.

Ordinance authorizing the opening of Vine street. Co curred in.

Also, for the grading and paving of Vine street, from Center avenue to Wylie avenue. Concurred in.

Report of the Street Committee. In C. C. Read and rejected, S. C. concurred.

Report of viewers on the opening of Forty-sixth street from Butler to Davidson streets. In C. C. approved, S. C. concurred.

Collins' park plan reported by the Survey committee. In C. C. approved, S. C. concurred.

Plan of Fifty-third street. In C. C. approved. S. C. concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the erection of frame buildings in Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. In C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

An ordinance authorizing the opening of Fifty-third street. In C. C. approved, S. C. concurred.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The next ordinance taken up as unfinished business from Common Council, was the ordinance increasing the compensation for the official papers of the city from one thousand to two thousand dollars for the year 1871.

Mr. Morrow moved to strike out the words "for the year 1871," but so amended as to read after the year 1871. Lost. The ayes and nays were called resulting in 27 ayes and 15 nays. The motion for the final passage was then made which the Chair decided to be in order.

Mr. Kirk objected, and moved that the ordinance came fresh from the Common branch and was new business.

Mr. Gallaher stated that the ordinance had originated in the Select branch and was referred to the Printing Committee and that that committee had reported it back to the Common branch with favorable recommendation. Now it comes up for a final or third reading.

Mr. Kirk replied that he had no objection, when Mr. Littell rose to a point of order. chimed in, and he thought it advised decided the ordinance to be on its third reading, and that Mr. Kirk's only alternative was to appeal from that decision.

Mr. Kirk appealed.

The chair was vacated in favor of Mr. Littell, and the vote on the appeal being taken, the decision was sustained by an almost unanimous vote, and the President again took the chair.

The ordinance then came up on its third reading and final passage. The ayes and nays were called for. The call was sustained, and the vote proceeded with the following result:

Ayes—Ahl, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Kirk, Lange, Liddell, Asdale, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murray, Shipton—15.

Nays—Ahlborn, Aiken, Bargwin, Chislett, Edwards, Gallaher, Glenn, Hoeh, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kaufman, Liddell, Marshall, Murdoch, Neely, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., Wainwright, Z., and President Gross—23.

The ordinance was therefore passed finally.

Mr. Kirk requested the President to withhold his signature from the ordinance on the ground that the Mayor had not approved, amended or changed by the new one was not presented in the latter.

The Chair decided him entirely out of order, as Council was the regulator of its own actions, and he was simply bound by the action of the majority of members.

Mr. Littell thought that it was very improper to instruct the President as to what he should or should not sign.

The Chair ruled Mr. Kirk's request out of order, and so the matter ended.

Mr. Bingwin stated that there was a committee in attendance from the South Side boroughs, who wished to be heard on the question of consolidation, and moved a suspension of the rules. Carried.

He then moved that the Clerk inform the C. C. that the S. C. are prepared to go into joint session to hear the views of the South Side Committee.

The Clerk informed Council that C. C. were prepared to meet S. C. in joint session.

Mr. Lloyd by unanimous consent offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the water Commissioners in conjunction with the city Attorney be authorized and empowered to prepare an ordinance authorizing the city to purchase ground for the erection of new Water Works, and that the Committee appointed by the ayes to authorize the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint viewers to appraise such grounds as may be required for that purpose, and the city Attorney shall forward the same to Harrisburg. Passed.

Mr. Chislett moved that the Chamber of C. C. S. C. returned to their Chamber and were called to order by President Gross, when

Mr. Jones moved that the action of the joint session be concurred in. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Isaac Jones in the chair.

Mr. Bingwin moved that the paving of certain sidewalks passed in C. C. February 16th. Action of C. C. non-concurred in by S. C., and the ordinance referred to the Street Committee.

An ordinance authorizing the erection of a bridge over Hidden run on Butler street passed in C. C. Action of C. C. non-concurred in by S. C., and the ordinance referred to Ordinance Committee.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. Morrow called up the resolution with reference to the Tripartite Bridge at the Point, read at the last meeting of Councils and laid over, and called it for passage.

Mr. Gallaher offered the following substitute.

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh are in favor of the erection of a tripartite bridge at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, with limbs extending across the mouths of said streams, provided the spans of said bridge be placed at such an elevation above high water mark, and the piers at such a width apart, as not to interfere with the free navigation of those rivers.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg are hereby requested to use their influence in procuring the passage of such a purpose at an early day, such charter to contain such guards and provisions as the public interest demands. Laid over.

Mr. Morrow had offered the resolutions in the form, he stated, at the request of the prominent members of the Coal Exchange. He thought Councils should know where the piers are to be erected before it be legislated upon. These were all that his resolutions looked to, and he considered them of vital importance to the city and hoped that Councils would act favorably all about it. That was only fair. Let the bridge company inform Councils where the piers are to be placed, and the matter can then be specially commented upon again.

They had no particular line of action, but would suggest that the Committee of Councils appoint a committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor to prepare a bill authorizing the South Side boroughs to take part in the next municipal election in December—the Boroughs at that time to come into the city. Some of the boroughs were ready to come in without any preliminary election. Others thought it best to have a preliminary election. The Joint Committee of the Boroughs and Councils could arrange that.

The eleven boroughs when they came in would be subject to the same provisions for raising taxes, etc., as the old city. But the present year as both city and boroughs had made their appropriations that might be put as they were, and thus the finances would not be mixed.

The consolidation was only a question of time. Notwithstanding the extreme zeal of Allegheny on the opposite side, he had no doubt that she would finally have to follow the example of the South side and come into Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bingwin wanted to know what would be the lines of the new district, whether they would be irregular so as to take in some Boroughs, or whether it would be all the Boroughs. He wanted to know if there was anything in the proposition which would prevent the taking in the Boroughs so as to make a straight line.

Mr. Bigham said they were not authorized to speak for any thing but the Boroughs. The taking in of any lands intervening would have to be arranged by the Joint Committee.

Mr. Bingwin moved that the reports be referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Carried.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. B. Negley then offered the following:

Whereas, The boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Mt. Washington, Allentown, St. Clair, Temperanceville, Union and West Pittsburgh are desirous of being consolidated with and becoming a part of the city of Pittsburgh, therefore,

Resolved, That the city of Pittsburgh is ready and willing to accept and receive said boroughs into said city as a part thereof upon obtaining the necessary legislation from the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and that ——— be a committee to act on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh in preparing such necessary legislation.

Mr. McCarthy thought the matter should be taken up in Councils in seperate session.

The Chair decided the resolution in order. It was competent that a resolution be considered. It would also have to be considered in seperate session.

The resolution was then filled out so as to provide for six members from Common Council and five from Select Council, making the Committee equal to that from the Boroughs.

Mr. Morrow said he thought this matter should be put before the people. They were not elected to consolidate Boroughs with the city. The last time they did that, they had received more than was bargained for. This was an important matter and he thought they should be careful. The people should be consulted and their vote made decisive.

The resolution was then adopted.

Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Henry Floyd, John R. McCandless, Wm. Wainwright, John D. Scully, on the part of Select Council, and Messrs. W. H. Negley, George R. Chalmers, A. Arthurs, John Fleming, Jr., and Wm. Gangan appointed on the part of Common Council.

Mr. McCarthy moved to adjourn.

Mr. Bingwin had obtained the floor, said that the gentleman from the South Side had stated a bill be drawn up and let the Boroughs come in. He thought they should first draw up a line showing the boundaries of the proposed district to be consolidated, then submit it to a vote of the people and see whether they wished to come in.

No action was taken on this suggestion, and the joint session adjourned.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT.

The Gas Company's New Building—A Splendid Specimen of Architecture—One of the Finest Buildings in the City.

Pittsburgh is making rapid progress in the number and beauty of its business houses, many of which will now compare with some of the best establishments either East or West. The Bank block, the new Opera House, Library, Hall, the Dollar Savings' Bank building and many others attest this fact, which is further substantiated by the completion of the new office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company on Fifth avenue, near Wood street. Two years ago this fine building is really a magnificent specimen of architecture, and one in which worthily fills a place in the list of palatial business houses, of which our city now boasts.

Some time ago the managers of the Company began to experience the inconvenience of the old quarters on Smithfield street; not only the size but the constant clashing and interminable confusion caused by the cars passing along that thoroughfare, rendered the position decidedly objectionable, and they resolved on the erection of a new location. Their choice fell upon the ground corner of Sixth avenue and Foster alley, and the large lot there for sale was purchased together with two smaller lots in the rear. These lots, formerly known as "Hogg's Alley," had been considerably below the street grade, and were occupied with a number of old tumble-down "rookeries," occupied by, of course, an immense number of families. As soon as these parties could be removed, the work on the new building commenced, and was carried on with such rapidity that the present structure was completed.

It would be uninteresting to enter into exact details, but perhaps the readers will form as accurate an idea of the building by learning that it is built of brick, with massive stone foundations, and is three stories in height. The stories, however, are remarkably high, and the roof is elevated on a level with the Fifth-avenue front of the Bank Block.

The exterior is very imposing, and will attract the attention of all who can appreciate the magnificent symmetry and grand proportions.

The interior is fitted up in a style to correspond with the outward appearance. The front portion of the first floor is occupied as a counting room, vault, wash and clothes room, and Directors' office. The counting room is, perhaps, the largest for business purposes in that part being seventy by thirty-two and having a ceiling twenty feet high. There is not a stairway or other break in the room, thus commodiously facilitating the entire wood work, including counters, desk, sash, doors, &c., is of solid black walnut oiled and varnished, presenting a very rich contrast to the general surroundings. Large French plate glass windows admit light sufficient to brighten the apartment. In all its arrangements for business purposes it is one of the most handsome counting rooms we have ever seen.

The second floor is divided in three large and well lighted rooms, which have not yet been especially arranged for business purposes.

The rear building is occupied by the shops and stable of the Company, and is fitty by seventy-two feet, and three stories high, well ligtated, and as near fire proof as it is possible to make it.

Another attractive embellishment about the premises, and which cannot pass unnoticed, is the lamp and post on the street fronting the building. This is a great mark, and the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful specimen in that line in the city. It is octagonal in conception, and is of the Corinthian order.

The frame is of iron and elaborately finished in gilt with deep red, alternated with ornamental designs and tracings of the same tone and bottom. The four large glasses have the words "Gas Office," in handsome letters. The globe is surmounted with a reflector behind each burner, throwing an intense light in four directions. The whole is surmounted by a most beautiful design, representing a gas lamp—and all mounted upon an iron post of elaborate and artistic design from the National Foundry, Mr. Myers, Agent. The lamp was manufactured by Messrs. Wilhelm & Newman, Philadelphia. The other artisans engaged on the work for the Company were: Boyce Work, J. & L. Knox; Brick Work, Barnes & Co.; Carpenter Work, O. & S. Wilson; Plastering, Hugh Hamilton; Painting and Plumbing, Jarvis & Halpine; Architects, Barr & Moser; Heating Apparatus, B. S. Koll & Co. The architectural designs and the appointments reflects the highest credit upon the liberality, as well as the exquisite taste of the Directors, which was brought into the house, built, and as an ornament, to our city's architecture and a palatial business house, is one of which they may feel justly proud.

ANOTHER ONE CAUGHT.

A Fugitive Overhauled—No Rest for Them—An Old Offender Behind the Scenes.

The counterfeit shovers, and in fact all connected criminally with the passing of counterfeit money, are getting very warm times. They are being rapidly caught up, and as surely punished, which is a pretty sure and the only correct way of ridding the community of them.

Yesterday another of the fraternity, alleged to be a permanent operator, came to grief. At the present term of the United States Court a true bill was found against one Daniel Hayes, charging him with passing counterfeit money. The accused heard of the trouble and when the officers went for him, was not there. The officers were on the watch at Sharp Lookout and yesterday were gladdened by a sight of their man. Hayes was calmly driving along in a one horse cart, in the sharp wagon, and evidently thinking himself sufficiently disguised by his ragged clothing and generally dilapidated appearance as to be unrecognizable. He was mistaken, however, and found himself in the hands of the officers, and for a short time in jail, where he awaits trial.

He has been residing on Twentieth street, and having contracted for services for several weeks, seems to have concluded himself as safe. He is said to be an old offender—an intimate acquaintance between him and "shover" of counterfeit money. The arrest is considered by the United States authorities as an unusually important one.

Amusements.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—The Zavistowski Sisters made their bow to a fair audience last night, and were received with great favor. Miss Emeline as Sam, the fast young man, rendered the part with great spirit, and the May Edwards of Miss Alice was especially fine. Mr. Gotthold, as is his custom in everything he undertakes, rendered the character of Bob. Briefly faithfully and with remarkable ability. The diverse and manifold that there were few who could fail to admire them; and although several of his few years of glorious manhood have been passed away from his home, there is scarcely another man who more fondly and fervently loves the memory precious and should prove a source of inspiration to all a brethren, especially to those of them who are called like himself to lead and instruct the people.

Resolved, That we feel that the cause of Christ and the Baptist denomination in Western Pennsylvania has sustained a severe loss in the removal of Brother Hall—a loss to which we are reconciled only because we have confidence in the unerring love which has ordained it.

Resolved, That we proffer our sincere and hearty sympathy to the afflicted family of our deceased brother in this their sudden and overwhelming bereavement, assuring them that we mourn with them for him who has been taken and shall ever cherish his memory with tenderness and affections.

Resolved, That an insertion of these resolutions be noted in the daily papers of this city and the religious papers of our denomination and that a copy of them be forwarded to Mrs. Hall.

A. J. Rowland, B. F. Woodburn, } Committee.

THE LATE ACCIDENT.

A Terrific Explosion—Additional Particulars —A Visit to the Scene—The Dead—Arrival in the City of the Remains of Mr. Tillinghast, Etc.

Yesterday we recorded the particulars, so far as received by telegraph, of the terrible boiler explosion of the day previous, at the "Little Charlie" oil well, at Parker's Landing, which resulted in the instantaneous death of five persons, and the serious injury of Mr. Kern. From our reporter, who visited the scene of the accident yesterday, we learn the following

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

It appears that Messrs. Tillinghast & Kern the owners of the new "Brilliant" well were anxious to have it torpedoned in order to increase its production. The tubes were all withdrawn, but, by some twisting of the cables, the smoke stack on the roof leading from the furnace and immediately over the head of the boiler, was knocked down. There were eleven men altogether engaged at the well. Tillinghast and Trax went to the roof to steady the stack, whilst others were busy repairing the boiler because they thought it was very unsafe. However, the subject was left undecided for the present, and a report as to the character of the boiler will be shortly made public. Whether it was safe or unsafe it has done fearful work of destruction.

REMAINS BROUGHT HOME.

The announcement of the calamity that had befallen Mr. Tillinghast caused universal sorrow in the city, and by the early train the Allegheny Valley Railroad has carried a large party of relatives and friends to bring the corpse to their home from the scene of accident. On arriving at Parker's they found the body of Mr. Tillinghast laid out in the parlor of the Parker's House. Every kindness received by the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Sterrett, and his family, who were conspicuous in their attentions to the unfortunate victims, and who had done all that warm-heartedness and kindness could suggest from the time the corpse was brought into the house. In the morning all business in the vicinity was suspended and a very large concourse of people assembled at the hotel to pay a last tribute to the deceased who was a great favorite in the Parker's region. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Taylor of Kittanning, who pronounced a beautiful eulogy on the character of the deceased and also a sermon on the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. After the solemn religious exercises were over the coffin lid was replaced and a long procession of people passed in solemn procession around the corpse to obtain a last look of one who had in life endeared himself in their affections. At noon the remains were placed on the train and were escorted to the city by the gallant Parkers. On arriving at the Union Depot where several hundred of our citizens were awaiting, the coffin was carried to a hearse and conveyed to the residence of Rody Patterson, Jr., Esq., on Fourth avenue, from whence, his funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The deceased was a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 45.

Charley Tillinghast.

It is hard to realize that one who has been our ideal of chivalry, of manly beauty, and of endurance, in so short a space of time as a week ago we gloried, and of whose prowess and perfections we were proud, is dead. We cannot all at once accept as true the fact that a strength which we had learned to look upon as invincible has been overcome, and that the stalwart shoulders of Charley Tillinghast are the wicked door who crossed his path, but such a thing of beauty to his friends, is powerless to destroy. Death can be the home of the manly soul which has died.

How rarely do we see the physical man in his highest perfection, and when we do see it we do how much more rare it is that the excellence is heart deep! Yet that such was the case with Charley Tillinghast, and with whom all who knew him became enthusiastic, for his virtues were so diverse and manifold that there were few who could fail to admire them; and although several of his few years of glorious manhood have been passed away from his home, there is scarcely another man who more fondly and fervently loves the memory precious and should prove a source of inspiration to all a brethren, especially to those of them who are called like himself to lead and instruct the people.

Resolved, That we feel that the cause of Christ and the Baptist denomination in Western Pennsylvania has sustained a severe loss in the removal of Brother Hall—a loss to which we are reconciled only because we have confidence in the unerring love which has ordained it.

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A. J. Rowland, B. F. Woodburn, } Committee.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, February 28.—The case of the United States vs. Chilcott, indicted for passing counterfeit money, which was taken up on Saturday, was called up again. When the list of jurors was empannelled it was found that one of them was absent. It was stated that the gentleman had been detained by an accident on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and would be unable to reach the city until the afternoon. The case was postponed accordingly.

CONFIDENCE MAN IN COURT.

The next case taken up was that of Charles Chambers, alias James Daily. The defendant is charged with attempting to pass counterfeit gold coin and dealing in the same. He is well known throughout the State, and it is said is an old confidence operator in that line. His dealings have been principally with emigrants, who are not supposed to know much about money, and prefer anything that looks like gold to our greenbacks.

He was tried at the last term of Court and convicted, but a motion for a new trial was made and granted. When the case was called up this morning District Attorney Swoope entered a nolle pros. on the first count and sixth counts of the indictment, and proceeding to try him on the fourth and fifth counts, charging him with attempting to pass counterfeit coin. These counts were based on the act passed in Congress in June, 1864, the 47th section of which makes it an offence to pass money any coin made to resemble any coins of the United States, or of any foreign country, or any original design.

The following testimony was adduced by the government.—District Attorney Swoope for the United States, and Mr. Swartzwelder for the defendant.

Thomas Pender, sworn—On the 18th January, 1870, I followed the prisoner to the corner of Glendale; he was talking to some of those on board; he was talking to a man at the end of the gangway; they went up the wharf, and I followed them up Market street as far as Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue to Bank block; they went in and I followed them up Market street as far as Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue to Bank block and stood and talked for a few minutes, and defendant went down the street; I was standing on the opposite corner of Wood street watching their movements; Mr. Smithson came along; I told him what I saw; at the time the counterfeiman and Chambers started down to the corner of Market street; I told Smithson to go down and see what they were doing; they then went down Market street towards the river again; I followed them down nearly to First street; the countryman left him and the prisoner came up Market street and crossed into Holmes banking house; Smithson came back; I and Lowrie followed him and arrested Holmes' banking house; on our way up he said, "I suppose you men are square men?" I said, "Yes;" he said, "What's the matter?" I then said something to him, and he said he could get money from Philadelphia; he said he wanted to get a draft for some of it; I then took him to Mr. Gamble's office, searched him found on him twenty-six pieces of coin like these; I produced them; they looked as new as if brighter than it is now, nice and new.

Cross-examined—Am a detective; was not a Government detective; I am a private officer; arrest; I swear that this is the same money; I made no private mark on it; to the best of my knowledge I have not been in any way in the steamboat agency at the time I made the arrest; had seen several pieces of this money passed before, and I knew it was bad.

Henry Smithson, sworn—I was going down Fifth avenue; Mr. Pender was standing on the corner of Fifth and Wood; he came across and pointed out to me Daily and the man and told me to watch them; they were passing on from Fifth avenue by the Bank Block; went into the door, and then they went over and were on the corner of Fifth and Market; I passed around behind them; Daily looked around him; he said to the man, "how do you like it?" he had what looked like coin in his hand; I passed on; passenger left him on Market street, and I after him; I stopped him; I came back and told Mr. Pender and went into Holmes' bank; Mr. Holmes and Daily then started down Fourth street; he said he would like to throw that stuff away; said he hoped we were square men; we had met Major Brush; said he was sorry he was in that trouble; I said to him, "how much are you sorry?" he said one hundred dollars, but he would have to send to New York for the money; we brought him up before United States Commissioner Gamble; he was searched, and found some five pieces of coin or metal were found on him; were like this, similar to it; was brighter than this; left it with Gamble.

Cross-examined—Would not swear it was the same.

Gamble, sworn—Defendant was brought before me; he gave the name of James Daily; he was searched; twenty-one pieces like these were found on him; twenty-one large pieces and one small one, I think; I took possession of the money and gave it to Inspector Hazlett; gave it to the District Attorney was the same I got from Daily; I scored some of the pieces with my knife; I have no doubt that the defendant have marks on the edges at about the place where I recovered them; I believe this to be my mark; I made it as I made this one.

Cross-examined—Similar ones I got from defendant; I think I handed the money to Mr. Swartzwelder, himself; gave it to U. S. C. C.; information was made in January, 1870; I was before the Grand Jury at Williamsport.

The District Attorney here stated that this was the money handed to him by Mr. Gamble, and also a few of the pieces; one sent away and some taken off.

No evidence was submitted on the part of the defendant, and after the argument of counsel and the charge of the Court the jury retired. They returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence. This is the first conviction that has ever occurred under the new act of Congress, and the gentleman acted as well did the gentleman who was willing to exchange "gold" coins for greenbacks, when they find "greenys" willing to consent to the trade. Parties who are willing to make a fair trade, passing, or attempting to pass any coin intended for money, whether it resembled the United States or those of foreign countries, is an offence, and under the section referred to is punishable by fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment for not more than five years. Chambers has now been in jail over one year.

Court in session at the time of the case adjourned until this morning.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, February 27. In this Court the cases in which Peter Stuz, Conrad S. Briher, Peter Schmidt and Casper Mueller were plaintiffs, and the Monongahela Valley Coal Company the defendant, were taken up. These were actions to recover wages alleged to be due. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

95 Veite vs. Midas Pet. Co.
146 McClintock vs. Work.
101 Pittsburgh Trust Co. vs. Schleifer.
144 Baum vs. Lorriland Ins. Co.
108 O. L. Irwin vs. Shaffer et al.
167 Bean & Co. vs. Klulein.
166 Rucheson vs. Fisher Bros.
169 Day vs. Ellison et al.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest sense of soreness, tightness, difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing only such ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cough or Cold.

Charley Tillinghast.

It is hard to realize that one who has been our ideal of chivalry, of manly beauty, and of endurance, in so short a space of time as a week ago we gloried, and of whose prowess and perfections we were proud, is dead. We cannot all at once accept as true the fact that a strength which we had learned to look upon as invincible has been overcome, and that the stalwart shoulders of Charley Tillinghast are the wicked door who crossed his path, but such a thing of beauty to his friends, is powerless to destroy. Death can be the home of the manly soul which has died.

How rarely do we see the physical man in his highest perfection, and when we do see it we do how much more rare it is that the excellence is heart deep! Yet that such was the case with Charley Tillinghast, and with whom all who knew him became enthusiastic, for his virtues were so diverse and manifold that there were few who could fail to admire them; and although several of his few years of glorious manhood have been passed away from his home, there is scarcely another man who more fondly and fervently loves the memory precious and should prove a source of inspiration to all a brethren, especially to those of them who are called like himself to lead and instruct the people.

Resolved, That we feel that the cause of Christ and the Baptist denomination in Western Pennsyl